

## AN ETHNOBOTANICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PLANT RESOURCES OF THE WOLA REGION, SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE, PAPUA NEW GUINEA

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**ABSTRACT.**—The plant classification scheme of the Wola people of the Southern Highlands Province of Papua New Guinea evidences an extensive knowledge of the region's flora. These people distinguish seven vegetational communities and identify by name within them several hundred kinds of plants. This paper includes a catalog of over 500 named plant categories, as follows: 191 trees and shrubs, 31 ferns and tree ferns, 19 screw pines and palms, 45 vines and climbers, 18 bamboos and canegrasses, 96 herbaceous plants and grasses, 37 crop plants, 7 mosses, and 60 fungi. The plant communities they distinguish parallel those recognized in Western ecological studies. The Wola have an intriguing plant taxonomy which in some regards parallels the familiar hierarchical scheme of European science, albeit with fewer classes. In other respects it is quite different, lacking higher level terms for classifying many prominent plants ("unaffiliated generics"), which are known only by their primary names. The Wola ethnobotanical evidence problematizes any attempt to portray their plant naming practice as a wholly consistent system. Rather, their oral tradition is inherently flexible, and attempts to fit it to an oversystematic scheme distorts their experience.

**RESUMEN.**—El esquema de clasificación de plantas del pueblo wola de la provincia del Sur de las Tierras Altas de Papúa Nueva Guinea hace patente un conocimiento extensivo de la flora de la región. Esta gente distingue siete comunidades de la vegetación, y dentro de ellas identifica por nombre varios cientos de clases de plantas. Este trabajo incluye un catálogo de más de 500 categorías nombradas de plantas, como se enumera a continuación: 191 árboles y arbustos, 31 helechos y helechos arborescentes, 19 pandanáceas y palmas, 45 enredaderas y trepadoras, 18 bambúes y cañas, 96 plantas herbáceas y pastos, 37 plantas de cultivo, 7 musgos y 60 hongos. Las comunidades de plantas que ellos distinguen son paralelas a las que son reconocidas en los estudios ecológicos occidentales. Los wola tienen una taxonomía de plantas intrigante, que en ciertos aspectos es paralela al esquema jerárquico familiar de la ciencia europea, si bien con un número menor de clases. En otros aspectos es bastante diferente, careciendo de términos a nivel más alto para clasificar a varias plantas prominentes ("taxa genéricos no afiliados") que se conocen sólo por sus nombres primarios. La evidencia etnobotánica wola problematiza cualquier intento de representar sus prácticas de nomenclatura de plantas como un sistema completamente consistente. Por lo contrario, su tradición oral es inherentemente flexible, y los intentos de encuadrarla en un esquema demasiado sistemático distorsionan su experiencia.

RÉSUMÉ.—Le système classificatoire des plantes des Wola, un peuple habitant les Southern Highlands de la Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, montre une connaissance approfondie de la flore régionale. Les Wola distinguent sept zones de végétation à l'intérieur desquelles ils identifient en les nommant plusieurs centaines de sortes de plantes. Cet article comprend une liste de plus de 500 catégories végétales nommées, soit 191 arbres et arbustes, 31 fougères et fougères arborescentes, 19 pandanus et palmiers, 45 vignes et plantes grimpantes, 18 bambous et arundinaires, 96 plantes herbacées et herbes, 37 plantes récoltées, 7 mousses et 60 champignons. Les zones végétales définies par les Wola sont comparables à celles reconnues dans les études écologiques occidentales. La taxinomie des Wola pique la curiosité. À certains égards, elle est similaire au système hiérarchique scientifique européen qui nous est familier, quoiqu'elle comporte moins de classes. Sous d'autres rapports, elle est très différente, en particulier dans les niveaux les plus élevés de la classification où il manque certains termes pour classer plusieurs plantes proéminentes (<< ygénériques non affiliées >>) qui sont uniquement connues par leur nom primaire. Les données ethnobotaniques wola rendent problématique toute tentative de décrire leur mode de nomenclature des plantes comme un système totalement cohérent. Au contraire, les Wola ont une tradition orale intrinséquement flexible et toute démarche visant à faire entrer de force cette tradition dans un arrangement trop systématique déforme leur expérience.

## INTRODUCTION

The Wola, like New Guinea highlanders generally, are keenly aware of the many plants that comprise the different vegetational communities of their region. Their extensive system of botanical classification reflects their considerable acquaintance with them, including several hundreds of names familiar to all as everyday knowledge (Straatmans 1967). The plants supply them with foods, construction materials, medicines (for humans and their animals), and raw materials for making artifacts. This paper reports on their system of botanical classification and includes a catalog of their plant identifications. (See Haberle [1991] for a comparative ethnobotanical catalog on the neighboring Huli; also Kocher Schmid 1991; Hays 1979, 1980; Hide et al. 1979; Miklukho-Maclay 1886; Powell 1976a & 1976b; Sterly 1974/75, 1977 for ethnobotanical accounts elsewhere in Papua New Guinea.)

## THE WOLA AND THEIR REGION'S VEGETATION

Wola speakers occupy five valleys in the Southern Highlands of Papua New Guinea, from the Mendi river in the east to the Ak in the west. They live in small houses scattered along the sides of their valleys, in areas of extensive canegrass land, the watersheds between which are heavily forested. Dotted across the landscape are their neat gardens. They practise a form of shifting cultivation and subsist on a predominantly vegetable diet in which sweet potato is the staple. They keep pig herds of considerable size. They hand these creatures, together with other items of wealth such as sea-shells and cosmetic oil, around to one another in interminable series of ceremonial exchanges, which mark all important social events. These transactions are a significant force for the maintenance of order in their fiercely egalitarian acephalous society. Their supernatural conceptions center on beliefs in

the ability of their ancestors' spirits to cause sickness and death, in various other forest spirit forces, and in others' powers of sorcery and "poison."

The vegetation of the Wola region relates to topography and altitude, notably as these influence human settlement patterns and land exploitation.<sup>1</sup> In the majority of valleys, between 1,600 m and 2,000 m, where people live and cultivate most of their gardens, dense canegrass regrowth predominates, interspersed with the short grassy clearings of recently abandoned gardens and the brown earth and dark green foliage of current ones. On steep and uncultivable land, pockets of undisturbed forest occur. Over 2,000 m—on the mountains and watershed ridges and dolines and in the unpopulated areas of river valleys—lower montane rainforest predominates, with a few patches of regrowth and occasional gardens. The cane grasslands, besides having an abundant cover of canegrass or sword grass (*Miscanthus floridulus* [Labill.] Warb.), support a limited range and number of secondary regrowth trees and a relatively meagre wildlife population, consisting primarily of small rodents and birds. The forest, on the other hand, is notably richer, supporting many hundreds of species of trees and other plants, together with a teeming animal population of marsupials, rodents and birds, some of them large and colorful.

This introduction to the vegetation of the Wola region according to its two major plant successions, of forest and grassland, serves broadly to characterise it, particularly as it first strikes the visitor. However, it overlooks some noteworthy plant communities and fails to do justice to Wola conceptions regarding their region's floristic ecology. They distinguish the following seven vegetational communities:

- *iyshabuw*: lower montane rainforest
- *obael*: secondary forest regrowth
- *gaimb*: canegrass regrowth
- *pa*: swampy vegetation
- *mokombai*: recently abandoned garden successions
- *em* and *aendtay*: gardens and houseyard environs
- *maendaim*: alpine vegetation.

The lower montane forest and canegrass regrowth communities predominate across the region, covering some 98% of the area. While predictable variations occur between territories across the region, the other communities are small in comparison.

#### ETHNOBOTANICAL CATALOG CLASSES

The catalog presented here (beginning on page 216) arranges the flora according to higher classes that parallel those used in the folk classification of the Wola, indicating how they think they relate together. This is more relevant in an ethnobotanical context, conveying more about those qualities perceived locally to be important than a scientifically grounded classification that sometimes groups otherwise outwardly dissimilar species according to quite foreign, technically-defined characteristics, which may not be obvious to local people nor easily observed. The list is arranged from the perspective of overall morphology and habit, which fur-

nish the key features used by the Wola in plant taxonomy. It consequently cuts across some botanical categories, particularly on the family level and above: the Wola, for instance, unequivocally classify certain climbing palms and pandans as *ya* or vines, excluding the free-standing members of the Palmaceae and Pandanaceae families, for which they have no overall class names.

The catalog is ordered according to a total of thirteen major life-form categories, as follows:

#### WOLA FAMILY NAME

- *Iysh*\*
- *Henk*\*
- *Saezuwp*
- *Goiz*
- *Aenk*
- *Ya*\*
- *Pay*
- *Gaimb*
- *Munk*\*
- *Den*\*
- *Em-bor-bway*
- *Kwimb*\*
- *Sez*\*

#### ENGLISH LIFE-FORM GLOSS

- Trees, woody plants
- Tree ferns
- Ferns
- Palms
- Pandans
- Vines and climbers
- Bamboos
- Canegrasses
- Large-leaved herbs, some epiphytes
- Grasses, herbaceous plants
- Cultivated plants, crops
- Mosses and liverworts
- Fungi

\* Indicates explicitly named life-form categories.

The Wola explicitly acknowledge only some of these life-form categories by assigning names to them (those marked with asterisks in the above list). For example, they call all ligneous plants *iysh* 'tree' and all climbing plants *ya* 'vine'. Some of these life-form terms have wider connotations in certain contexts; the word *iysh*, for example, may also refer to firewood and timber generally; the word *ya* to string or rope, and *den* 'grass' to weeds when used in relation to gardens. Other categories in the list the Wola do not distinguish explicitly. For example, they have no named categories covering palms, pandans, ferns, bamboos, or canegrasses. Within these groups the Wola assign names to individual species but not to the group as a whole. For them there are not palms or canes but only such-and-such a palm or cane. However, there is evidence that they nevertheless recognize a certain kinship among the plants of these groups.

The logic behind the catalog's classification of plants reflects Wola thinking, though it goes beyond their verbalized customary conceptions. The life-form categories listed above that correspond to named Wola groupings include only those plants put in each by my Wola consultants. The other categories listed above correspond to the covert categories variously named "intermediates" or "complexes" by others (see Berlin 1992; Berlin et al. 1968; Hays 1976; Hunn 1982). While the Wola appreciate the reasoning behind the covert groupings listed, such categories are of a different classificatory status, less salient or prominent than the customarily-named categories. They may on occasion refer to these groups by extending the names of prototypical members to cover them, or they may label them in some other way according to some shared trait. After repeated questioning some of my

friends came up with labels for a few of the unnamed categories, for example, calling bamboos *pay* (lit. 'containers') because these plants have hollow stems some of which they use as containers, but they did so largely as a foreign exercise prompted by the author.

The point I wish to make is not that the Wola are unable to recognize that the bamboos or palms or whatever can conceptually be grouped together. I do not deny the possible existence of universal classificatory principles argued for by others, who recognize covert intermediate complexes of taxa to accommodate such unaffiliated plants (Berlin 1992; Brown 1984). Rather, I would stress that where people do not customarily group certain plants verbally in their classificatory schema, we see a somewhat different conception of the ordering of the plant world from that which pertains in cultures like the author's where all plants occupy a series of named places in a nested hierarchy. Unnamed life-forms or unaffiliated generics may not be merely figments of the ethnobotanist's imagination. They have common morphological properties which the Wola also readily observe, but Wola chose not routinely to group plants according to these criteria, having no names for them as taxonomic groups. This is a significant point of difference between their system of taxonomy and that of Western science which strives to accommodate all plants within a hierarchical system of categories.

#### WOLA PLANT TAXONOMY

These comments on the arrangement of the ethnobotanical catalog raise questions about the nature of Wola plant classification compared to that of either the English folk system or that of botanical science (Berlin *et al.* 1973). There are similarities evident, but also some significant differences. In the first place, the Wola have no word equivalent to plant or vegetation; they do not in speaking group all plants into a named taxon equivalent to our concept of a plant kingdom. Nor do all plants belong to mid-level named taxa equivalent to life-form, class, order, or family. The Wola refer to such categories, when they are noted, as *sem* (lit. 'family'), speaking for instance of the *iysh sem* 'tree family' or *henk sem* 'tree-fern family'. It is the next taxonomic level, which occurs below the *sem* when it is present, that is central to Wola plant classification and nomenclature. It equates in most cases with the genus and species taxa levels of scientific botany and the oak or primrose terminological level of the common English system and is equivalent to Berlin's folk generic rank (Berlin *et al.* 1973). It is at this level that the following catalog matches Wola plant names to those of Western botany.

When naming plants the Wola may, but need not, use primary or life-form terms to form composite names (Bulmer 1974). For example, people may talk of *iysh pel*, which is equivalent to referring in English to 'beech tree'. The use of such binomials varies with context, emphasis, danger of confusion if not used, and so on. There is also an element of customary usage; people often talk of *den leb* (*Acorus calamus*), for instance, but rarely speak of *den bol* (*Ischaemum polystachyum*), preferring to say just *bol*, though both plants are classed as *den* 'grass'. The use of binomials incorporating folk generic taxon labels is common at the lowest or tertiary level of classification, though not invariable. In some contexts, terms for taxa may be polysemous with supplemental meanings that do not relate to plants at all. For

example, *ya hung* refers to string made of the bast fiber of *hung* (*Pipturus* sp.), which is an *iysh* 'tree', not a *ya* 'vine' of any kind.

The equation of Wola names with scientific ones requires qualification; the latter are relatively invariable, experts defining categories carefully and applying specified criteria consistently to specimens when making identifications. Wola categories are not necessarily so rigid. Individuals disagree on occasion over the naming of plants, sometimes displaying a surprising degree of dissent (see Sillitoe 1983). While they may be almost unanimous in the naming of common plants, their unwritten classification system has an intrinsically flexible aspect, so they may disagree considerably over the naming of uncommon plants. Regardless of the extent of nomenclatural variation—which others have documented elsewhere, and accounted for on dialectic, idiosyncratic, polysemic, and other grounds—there exists a majority opinion on the correct name for any specimen, and the list gives these consensus identifications, so far as they are determinable using a few respondents.

The extent of disagreements over plant identification depend on the level involved in the classification hierarchy, the commonness of the plant concerned, and the fineness of the distinctions made in naming it. There are few disputes at the life-form level. People largely agree over whether a plant is an *iysh* 'tree' or a *ya* 'vine' or whatever. Nonetheless, the ascription of some plants to life-form taxa is not unambiguous. People may place a plant in more than one superordinate category on different occasions (Healey 1978/79). For example, they sometimes refer to *shaenshuwri* (*Pennisetum macrostachyum*) as *den* 'grass' but on other occasions talk about it as more akin to *gaimb* 'sword grass' (*Miscanthus floridulus*), which they never think of as a *den* 'grass'.

Likewise, few individuals disagree over the identification of common plants at the species level. For example, of crop plants like sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*) and taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) or of frequently encountered trees or shrubs like casuarina (*Casuarina oligodon*) and cordyline (*Cordyline fruticosa*). But less often seen plants, for instance of remote forested regions, may provoke denials of others' identifications or claims of ignorance of any names. People are also more likely to dispute identifications where the discriminations required in naming plants are particularly fine, as for example, in differentiating the ferns *saezuwp* (*Dicranopteris linearis* var. *altissima*) and *puwt* (*D. linearis* var. *montana*), which demands making particularly acute distinctions (B. Parris, personal communication).

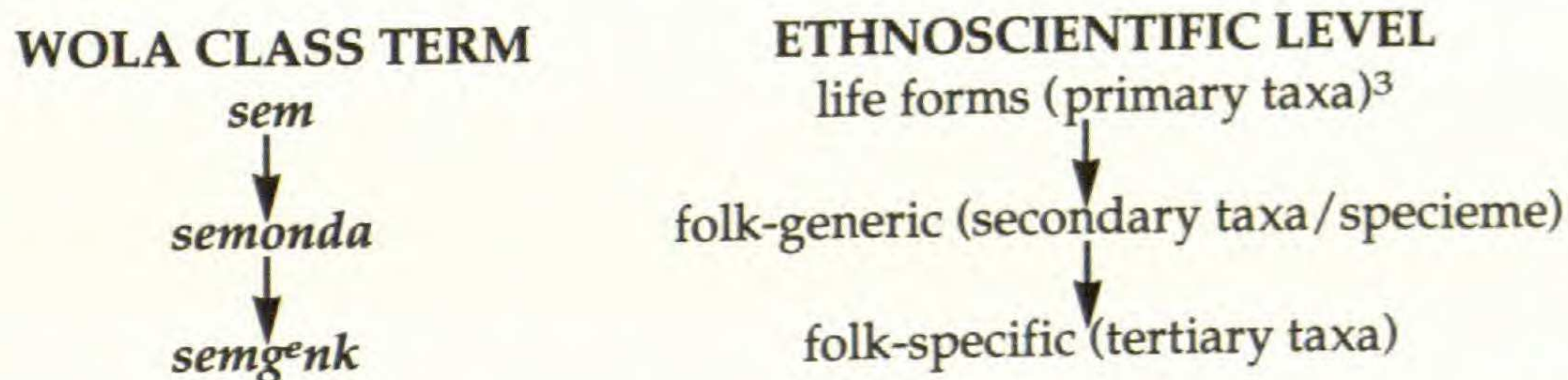
It is at the lowest indigenous taxonomic levels that disagreements over the naming of plants are most probable. The Wola discriminate some plants below the folk generic rank, i.e., the level equivalent to Western scientific genera or species. They may discriminate between either closely related species or between varieties and cultivars of a single species. They distinguish, for example, four types of *pel* 'southern beech' (*Nothofagus* spp.) and four kinds of *muwnaen* 'bracket fungus' (*Grifola frondosa*), as well as considerable numbers of cultivars of some crops (Sillitoe 1983). It is understandable that disagreements over naming plants is most likely at this taxonomic level, since such identifications frequently depend on fine details of morphological variation in plant shape, size, and color, together sometimes with other small differences in habitat and growth.

The extent of variation between individuals in naming plants can be disconcerting at times, leaving one to ponder the nature and significance of differences

between our notions and theirs of what a classification system should be. To what extent are the Wola, who have been socialised into an entirely alien cultural tradition, doing something analogous to Western scientific classifying when they categorize plants and other natural phenomena? They appear to conceive of plant ordering in a way that is familiar to yet different from European conceptions. This impression of familiarity mixed with strangeness is commonly alluded to in accounts of other cultures' classifications of the natural phenomena found in their regions. One common explanation for this ambivalence is to cite the varying scope afforded cultural elaboration at different taxonomic levels. At the higher levels there is more opportunity for cultural innovation and invention, whereas at lower levels morphological discriminations leave little room for cultural variation (e.g., Berlin *et al.* 1974, Riley and Brokensha 1988).

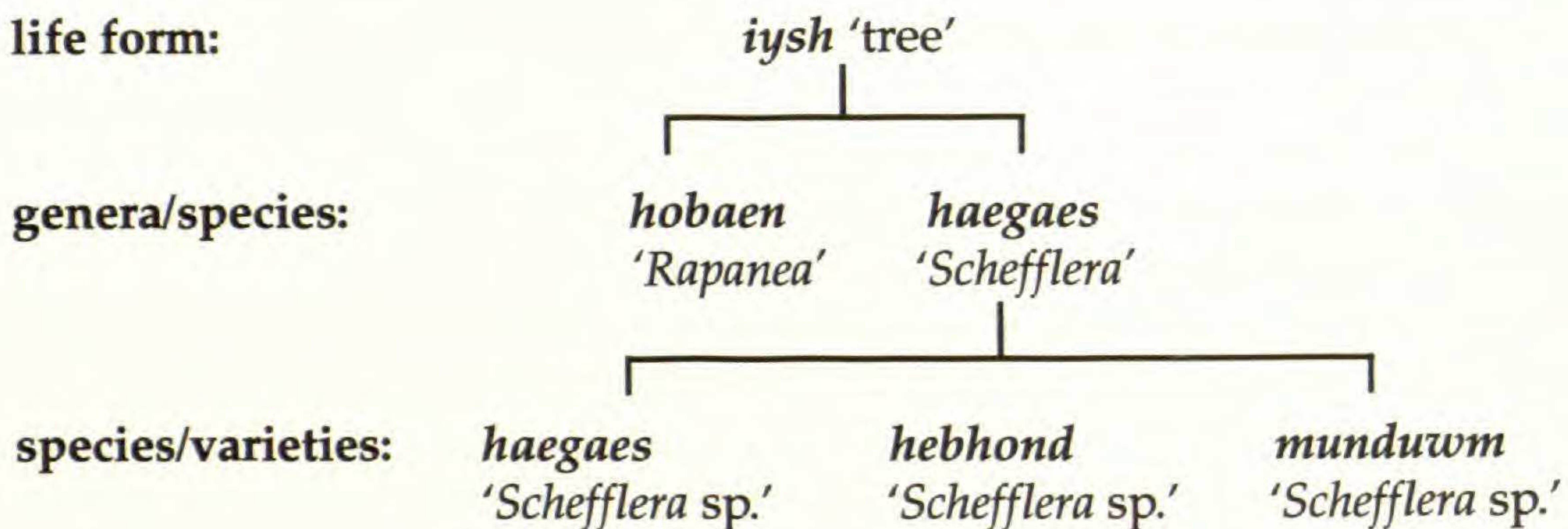
The absence of a term at the kingdom level equivalent to 'plant' immediately marks off Wola plant taxonomy as somewhat different from ours.<sup>2</sup> They do not appear to conceive of all plants being collected together at the apex of a classificatory hierarchy. This is not to suggest that the Wola are unable to recognise that a pandan or a taro plant are qualitatively different from, say, a cassowary or a skink. The manner in which they talk about plants suggests that they do conceive of all plants as having some kinship, as being more alike than they are to other entities in their natural world, such as animals, rocks, or insects. However, their traditional verbal classification of natural phenomena does not allow them readily to distinguish between what we call plants and animals. Nor are they unique in this regard, as the absence of kingdom level terms has been reported as a feature of many ethnoscientific systems of classification. (Some ethnobiologists argue that this does not undermine the case for the existence of universal taxonomic principles [Berlin 1992, Atran 1990].)

The absence of a kingdom name aside, the manner in which the Wola classify many plants, though not so elaborate regarding numbers of classes and levels, parallels the hierarchical classification of botanical science, with up to three taxonomic levels, as follows:



It is noteworthy that the Wola refer to these classes as *sem* or 'family'. They use *sem* widely to refer to groups of phenomena, including local community groupings of human-beings. They frequently qualify *sem* as *onda* 'large' or *genk* 'small'. They call certain socio-territorial groups *semonda* and sub-divisions of them *sem<sup>genk</sup>*. (Extended or nuclear families they call simply *sem*.) Regarding plant classification, the highest indigenous taxonomic level categories, i.e., the life-forms, are called *sem* (e.g. *iysh sem* 'tree family', *ya sem* 'vine family'). They refer to mid-level classes (folk generics) as having *semonda imbiy* (lit. 'family-large names'), while the lowest level categories are said to have *sem<sup>genk</sup> imbiy* (lit. 'family-small names').

The use of the same terms for plant classes as are employed in their classification of social groups (Ryan 1961, Sillitoe 1979b, Lederman 1986) suggests that the Wola think of these as analogous categories. Plant taxa are organized hierarchically, one descending from the other, in the same way as local genealogical groups. When they classify these plants, they appear to conceive of them as arranged in a nested hierarchy, in a manner similar to botanical science, as follows:



The classification of some plants however, appears to reinforce the strangeness intimated for the Wola taxonomic system by the absence of any kingdom-like 'plant' term. Many plants do not fit into the above hierarchical scheme. They are assigned to no higher class nor do they include lower level classes. Several of the pandans and palms are classified in this way; for example, the large multi-crowned forest pandan *aendashor* (*Pandanus antaresensis*) and the tall stately palm *goiz* (*Gulubia* sp.). These are 'unaffiliated folk generics' in Berlin's typology (1992). But merely labelling them does not adequately explain why they should exist in a system postulated to be governed by universal hierarchical classificatory principles.

It is difficult to explain why the Wola should include some plants in life-forms and not others. Such plants are often quite distinctive and stand out among all the rest. Regarding the lowest level or *semgenk* taxonomic class, it is easier to appreciate why the Wola may subdivide some plant taxa more than others. Though some anthropologists eschew "naturalist" explanations (Lévi-Strauss 1966, Douglas and Hull 1992, Douglas 1975), there is a relationship apparent between the extent to which the Wola classify plants at the *semgenk* level and their utilitarian importance, whether as food or raw materials. This they acknowledge themselves. When asked why some plants have no names, why they are called *imbiy na wiy* (lit. 'name not have'), my friends repeatedly referred to them as having no *kongon* (lit. 'work'), by which they intended "use." In addition, they distinguish at least sixty-four cultivars of their staple crop, sweet potato (Sillitoe 1983).<sup>4</sup> The detail of *semgenk* level classification and the occurrence of notable differences between plants classed together in the same mid-level *semonda* taxon bears some relationship also to the abundance of those plants or how often people see them.

This is not to subscribe to the 'utilitarianist' position in the recent debate between so-called 'utilitarianists' and 'intellectualists' (Berlin 1991, 1992; Hays 1982, 1991; Posey 1984; Hunn 1982). I do not wish to suggest that ethnobiological taxonomies derive simply from the utility of species for human-beings nor from the degree to which they might facilitate ecological adaptation. The Wola name and classify many things in their natural world that serve no pragmatic ends. Further-



more, the definition of utility poses problems. Must people eat a species or use it directly in making things, for it to qualify as useful? Or might plants used as symbols or in myths count too? Furthermore, an apparently useless plant or animal may prove essential to the continued existence of a more obviously useful one. Thus knowledge of it indirectly serves a utilitarian purpose. This is an inevitable consequence of the interconnectedness of the natural world, of the global ecosystem. In any case, there is some correlation apparent between the extensiveness of Wola taxonomic classification and the extent to which the phenomena classified feature in their lives.

### DISTORTING INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE

The up-shot is that no single classificatory scheme can comprehensively represent Wola ordering of plants. Whatever framework we adopt will be somewhat distorting. This is perhaps to be expected since writing down any oral scheme misrepresents it. The approach taken in this paper is to catalog all plants according to the indigenous three-level taxonomy (though many taxa can only be ascribed to one or two levels). It "invents" life-form taxa for those similar plants that the Wola do not explicitly group together but for which there is evidence of implicit grouping. But I believe it risks no gross distortion. It expands the indigenous scheme in a way that the local people can understand and appreciate, as witnessed by the fact that we together coined suitable life-form names for my "invented" taxa.

The ethnobotanical catalog presented here further risks misrepresenting Wola views by equating their plant names with the family, genus, and species labels of botanical science. There is a danger that the idea might be conveyed that the Wola not only classify but also identify plants in a way similar to Western scientists, seeing the same objective specimen "out there." When asked how they identify particular plants, informants usually point to morphological features as differentiating between them. They give no standard responses, however. Different individuals may point out varying features, suggesting that when the Wola identify a plant they see it in its entirety and do not customarily search for specific cues as criteria for naming it. They simultaneously consider a range of observable cues, viewing a plant as a distinct entity and not as something distinguished by having a limited number of distinctive features. Those characteristics which seem to figure prominently in the configuration seen by the Wola focus on plant form primarily, particularly the shape, size, and color of a plant's parts. Occasionally scent features too, and habitat. When making identifications at the *semgenk* level, the points people look for become narrower, with micro-morphological variations and color changes particularly important. At this level they look for these cues more systematically, in a manner familiar to Western botanists. The problem here is the considerable level of disagreement encountered between informants about the use of these diagnostic criteria to name particular plant specimens, which again contrasts with what we might assume to be the more systematic procedures of scientific botany.

It is pertinent here to note how I learned about the way the Wola identify and classify the plants of their region. All the data tabulated in the catalog result from botanical collections made largely in the Was valley (west of Nipa) and some in the neighboring Nembi and Ak valleys. I have amassed them over the last two decades

in the course of anthropological fieldwork in the region. I made the collections from a Wola viewpoint: I noted the local names for plants collected, together with other related information such as habitat where found, relative abundance, and any uses to which people put them. When I had this information, I then pressed the collected specimens for scientific identification between newspaper and card in a plant press (after Womersley n.d.). The botanical identifications came later, sometimes several years later. (I could hazard the identification of only the more obvious specimens collected by using botanical manuals, such as Henty 1969, 1981; Havel 1975; Coode 1969; van Royen 1964a, 1964b, 1964c, n.d.a, n.d.b; Verdcourt 1979; Holttum 1967; Johns and Hay 1984; Millar 1978; Womersley 1978).

I gathered the botanical specimens in a variety of ways. Many of them I collected personally, not always on special plant collecting trips but frequently when engaged in ethnological research, walking from one place to another. Always accompanied by one or more Wola friends, I regularly enquired about plants we passed, and they, aware of my interest, frequently volunteered information. The problem has been finding adequate flowering and fruiting materials for scientific identification. To guide collection of suitable materials, I have compiled a checklist of Wola plant names, an open-ended list to which I continue to add names as I learn them. I inform Wola friends of gaps in my collections so that they might point out the plants to me or, if returning from somewhere without me and seeing them, they might bring back suitable leafy fruiting/flowering material for pressing. I have collected considerable numbers of specimens in this way. I have also on occasion employed young men for a day specifically to go searching for uncommon plants.

This way of learning is quite foreign to the Wola, who normally pass on knowledge in a casual and piecemeal manner. Asking them to find plants to fit names on a list, how they classify them, why they have life-form classes for some and not others, why those plants that have life-form names are so labelled, and so on, are odd questions demanding contrived answers. Nevertheless, the principles the Wola use come across clearly, and it is around these principles that I have structured the catalog, giving it a Wola focus. Even so, it inevitably distorts their ideas to some extent, presenting them as more formalised than they are. However, this distortion is no greater than that of any anthropological account of a culture. Post-modern criticism of this unavoidable misrepresentation misses the point; we inevitably work in an imperfect world.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE ETHNOBOTANICAL CATALOG

The catalog is organized as follows: each entry provides Wola and scientific names (family, genus, and species) for the plants, together with details of the vegetational communities in which they are found, their frequency of occurrence, and any use they have. Any impression that the catalog is comprehensive is unintended, though I think that it includes all the more important plants occurring in the Wola region and the majority of those identified and named by them. There are doubtless many plants omitted for which the Wola have no names. The Wola-centric as opposed to Western scientifically informed collection of the data has made this inevitable. The few plants listed as having "no name" are ones that came to my at-

tention in other contexts (e.g. reviewing fallow garden vegetational sequences); they represent only a fraction of those plants apparently not given names by the Wola, which they sometimes label with life-form names as "just" grasses/small herbs or whatever (cf. Hunn 1982); they are evidently of no interest to them. The catalog is arranged in sections by life-form, the plants listed by *semonda* name. If there are *semgenk* level distinctions made, these are given as hyphenated names; they customarily include the *semonda* name as a prefix or suffix. The three levels (illustrated for *Nothofagus* 'southern beech') are as follows:

<i>Sem</i> life-form	<i>iysh sem</i> 'tree family'
<i>Semonda</i> name	<i>pel</i> ' <i>Nothofagus</i> '
<i>Semgenk</i> name	<i>pel-kelkel</i> ' <i>N. grandis</i> '

The catalog includes voucher collection numbers for specimens deposited in herbaria. I have deposited specimens of the various plants listed with the following institutions (the letters in brackets occur throughout the list, combined with voucher specimen numbers, to indicate where deposited): Cambridge University Herbarium (CGE); the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew (KEW); the University of Papua New Guinea Herbarium (UPNG); University of Malaysia Herbarium (KLU); Manchester University Herbarium (MAN); Department of Forests Herbarium in Lae (LAE); a personal fungi collection (FNG), and Barbara Parris' private fern collection (BC).

After identifying the plants, each entry gives the vegetational communities or habitat where found, as follows: **RF**: rainforest; **SF**: secondary forest/woodland; **LA**: lower altitude vegetation; **CG**: canegrassland; **BL**: bogland; **AG**: recently abandoned gardens; **GH**: gardens and houseyard environs; **DW**: on dead wood, and **SL**: on the soil (the last two applying to fungi). These are Wola-centric categories and judgements, indicating how they perceive plant occurrence. A Wola assessment of the habitats of plants was obtained by asking a group of men to cite the places at which they find them. The catalog gives the principal, or in some cases the sole habitat where the plant occurs, though there is some inevitable overlap between vegetational zones and some plants may occur in habitats not listed.

The list also indicates the relative abundance of the plants, assessed by the same men, who were asked to judge their frequency of occurrence by placing them into one of the following six categories (Wola equivalents given in brackets): (1) abundant (*onduwp ora*), (2) common (*onduwp*), (3) occasional (*onduwp sha*), (4) limited (*genk sha*), (5) scarce (*genk*), and (6) rare (*genk den ora*).<sup>5</sup> While only approximate, this classification indicates the frequency of occurrence of different plants, as the Wola see it. The catalog gives the abundance assessment some added quantitative weight by including a score for the average number of plants occurring in a 100 m<sup>2</sup> area, as determined in a survey and analysis of data on the composition of different vegetational communities.<sup>6</sup> The occurrence of plants in the surveys are scored as follows (all data standardised to 100 m<sup>2</sup> quadrats): i: <1 plant; ii: 1–10 plants; iii: 11–100 plants; iv: 101–1000 plants; and v: >1000 plants. It is necessary to bear in mind the large range of sizes spanned by different plants when comparing these scores with the local assessments. (A tree occurring ten times per 100

m<sup>2</sup> may be from the indigenous perspective considerably more "abundant" than a grass occurring one hundred times per 100 m<sup>2</sup>.)

The catalog includes finally an indication of any use to which the Wola put the plants, as follows: **Af**: raw materials used in making artifacts and for decoration (see Sillitoe 1988 for details); **Ct**: construction work (house building, bridges etc.); **Ed**: edible or consumed plant (see Sillitoe 1983 for details and account of crop cultivars, some of which are omitted from this catalog)<sup>7</sup>; **Md**: medicinal plant; **Rt**: plant with ritual or ceremonial uses; and **Ht**: plant used in hunting.

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup>For further information on the various vegetational communities described here and a finer botanical classification of the different communities see Robbins and Pullen (1965), Paijmans (1976:84–97), and Johns (1976).

<sup>2</sup>See Hays (1979) for a discussion of the Ndumba system of plant classification and Hide *et al.* (1979) on that of the Chimbu.

<sup>3</sup>The terms in brackets are those suggested by Bulmer (1974).

<sup>4</sup>Haberle (1991) makes the same point for the neighbouring Huli.

<sup>5</sup>See Sillitoe (1979b:116) for comments on this manner of assessment, which the Wola use frequently when ranking anything, achieving relatively fine distinctions.

<sup>6</sup>These data come from a series of quadrat surveys conducted in the Wola region. The dimensions of the areas surveyed varied according to the size of the vegetation comprising the communities. Where the vegetation included some substantial plants (montane forest [total area surveyed = 2500 m<sup>2</sup>], secondary woodland [total area surveyed = 2000 m<sup>2</sup>], and cane grassland [total area surveyed = 2000 m<sup>2</sup>]), 10 m x 10 m quadrats were marked out using a surveyor's tape, and all of the plants occurring in the demarcated area were counted. Where the plants were less large (gardens [total area surveyed = 200 m<sup>2</sup>], abandoned gardens [total area surveyed = 100 m<sup>2</sup>], rockland [total area surveyed = 10 m<sup>2</sup>], and swamp-land [total area surveyed = 50 m<sup>2</sup>]), 1 m x 1 m portable frames were used, thrown at random in the locations surveyed, and all plants that grew within the area delimited by the squares were counted.

<sup>7</sup>The catalog also omits some recently introduced but uncommon crops (e.g., choko, peanuts, and carrots) and also some of those restricted to low altitudes in the Kutubu region (Sillitoe 1983).

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Wola name	Family	Genus & Species	Coll. No.	Habitat	Notes
TREES AND WOODY SHRUBS ( <i>iysh sem</i> )					
<i>aegop</i>	Liliaceae	<i>Cordyline fruticosa</i> (L.) Chev.	CGE 78/255	AG(1/ii) GH(1/ii) CG(ii)SF (i)	Af,Rt (25 cvs)
<i>aerel</i>	Sapotaceae	<i>Planchonella cf. monticola</i> Krause	CGE 78/1a	RF(4/i)	Af
		<i>P. macropoda</i> H.J.Lam	CGE 78/1b		
<i>babortugum</i> or <i>babort</i>	Myrsinaceae	<i>Discocalyx</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/11	RF(4/ii)	
<i>baerel</i>	Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis</i> sp.	CGE 78/2	RF(4/i) SF(i)	Af,Rt
		<i>Pometia pinnata</i> J.&G. Forst			
<i>bat</i>	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/7	RF(5/i)	Af
<i>bat-haen</i>	Haloragidaceae	<i>Gunnera macrophylla</i> Bl.		RF(5/ii)	
<i>bat-hok</i>	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/8	RF(5/i)	
<i>bat-kwimb</i>	Monimiaceae	<i>Levieria beccariana</i> Perkins	CGE 78/3	RF(6/i)	
<i>bat-kalay</i>	Winteraceae	<i>Bubbia</i> sp.	CGE 78/4	RF(3/i)	Af,Ct,Rt
<i>bat-konduwk</i>	Winteraceae	<i>Bubbia</i> sp.	CGE 78/5	RF(3/i)	Af,Ct,Rt
<i>bobae</i>	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga</i> sp.	CGE 78/6	SF(2/i) CG(4/i) RF(i) GH(i)	Af,Ct
<i>boliya</i>	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Codiaeum</i> sp.	CGE 78/101	LA(2) RF(6)	Cg
<i>bon-maip</i>	Cunoniaceae	<i>cf. Schizomeria</i> sp.	KEW H1937 83/65	RF(5/ii)	Ct
<i>bort</i>	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya laevigata</i> Blume	UPNG 78/2	RF(6/i) CG(4/i)SF(2/ii) AG(ii) GH (ii)	Af,Ct
<i>buruman</i> or <i>mbolin- iydaeptael</i>	Leguminosae	<i>Senna septemtrionalis</i> (Viv.) Irwin & Barnaby	KEW H1835 93/12	SF(6) CG(6) GH(6/i) AG(6)	
<i>dayow</i>	Polygalaceae	<i>Eriandra</i> sp.	LAE 78/8	RF(5/i)	Af
	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Aquilaria</i> sp.	CGE 78/8		
<i>digil</i>	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus</i> sp.	CGE 78/9	RF(5/i) CG(5/i)	
	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Sericolea</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/22		
<i>dobay</i>	Gnetaceae	<i>Gnetum</i> sp.	CGE 78/10	LA(5)	Af
<i>dobay</i>	Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/16	RF(5/i) CG(5/ii)SF(5/i)	Ct
<i>donk</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Aceratium</i> sp.	CGE 78/140	RF(6/i)	
<i>dorok</i>	Proteaceae	<i>Helicia oreadum</i> Diels	CGE 78/11	RF(5/i) CG(5/i)	Ct
<i>duwk</i>	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.	CCE 78/12	GH(5)	Af
<i>en</i> or <i>enbuwk</i>	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga</i> sp.	CGE 78/13	RF(5/i) SF(5/i)CG(5/i)	Af,Ct
<i>enjat</i>	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Breynia cernua</i> (Poir) M.A.	CGE 78/14	RF(6/i) SF(6/i) CG(6/i)	
<i>gonkliyp</i>	Acanthaceae	<i>Graptophyllum pictum</i> (L.) Griff.	UPNG 82/22	SF(6) CG(6) GH(5)	Af,Rt
<i>gun</i>	Podocarpaceae	<i>Dacrycarpus imbricatus</i> (Bl.) de Laub	KEW H1835 93/28	RF(3) GH(6)	Af
<i>gwai</i>	Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> L.	CGE 78/17	SF(2/i) CG(5/i)AG(ii) GH(ii)	Af,Ct,Rt
<i>gwaigwai</i>	Melastomataceae	<i>Astronia</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/27	RF(5/i)	Ct
<i>haebuwk</i> or <i>ngariya</i>	Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i> D.Don	CGE 78/18	RF(5/i)	Af
<i>haegaes</i>	Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera</i> sp.	CGE 78/19	RF(3/i) CG(3/ii) SF(ii)	



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<i>haegaes-hebhond</i> or <i>heb-haegaes</i>	Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera</i> aff. <i>chaetorachis</i> Harms	UPNG 83/1	RF(3/i) CG(6/i) SF(i)	
<i>haegaes-munduwum</i>	Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera</i> sp.	UPNG 83/2	RF(3/ii) CG(3/ii) SF(i)	
<i>hael</i>	Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	KEW H1937 83/67	RF(5/i) SF(5) CG(5)	Af
	Winteraceae	<i>Bubbia</i> sp.	CGE 78/20		
<i>haemaemtaenk</i> or <i>haemaem</i>	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Antidesma</i> sp.	CGE 78/22	RF(2/i) CG(6/i) SF(i)	Ct
<i>haen-ponjip</i>	Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/29	RF(4) SF(6) CG(5)	Af
<i>haenshor</i> or <i>egayshor</i>	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion pomiferum</i> Airy Shaw	KEW H1835 93/23	RF(3/i) CG(3/i) SF(3/i)	Ed
<i>haezuwmb</i>	Sapotaceae	<i>Pouteria</i> sp.	CGE 78/25a	RF(3/i)	Af,Ct
	Loganiaceae	<i>Fagraea</i> sp.	CGE 78/25b		
	Himanyandraceae	<i>Galbulimima belgraveana</i> (F.v.M.) Sprague	UPNG 78/1		
<i>haega</i>		<i>Indet.</i>		LA(6)	Af
<i>haiyow</i>	Moraceae	<i>Ficus porphyrochaete</i> Corner	CGE 78/26	RF(5)	Ed
	Moraceae	<i>Ficus pungens</i> Reinw ex Bl.	CGE 78/27		
<i>hayak</i>	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Claoxylon ledermannii</i> Airy Shaw	CGE 78/28	RF(5/i) CG(5) SF(i)	
<i>h'gnenjaj</i>	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	UPNG 83/9b	RF(5/i)	Af
<i>hibish</i>	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex ?spicata</i> Blume	CGE 78/30	RF(2/i) SF(5) CG(5/i)	Af
<i>hlaenk</i>	Oleaceae	<i>Linociera</i> sp.	CGE 78/32a	RF(6)	Af
	Melastomaceae	<i>Memecylon</i> sp.	CGE 78/32b		
	Oleaceae	<i>Chionanthus</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/32		
<i>hobaen</i>	Myrsinaceae	<i>Rapanea</i> sp.	CGE 78/33	RF(3/ii) SF(3/i) CG(3/i)	Af,Rt
<i>hobay</i>	Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i> : <i>Rhizoclada</i> sect.	CGE 78/34	RF(3/i) SF(5) CG(5/i)	Af
<i>hoboga</i> or <i>maenhomb</i>	Monimiaceae	<i>Levieria acuminata</i> (F.v.M.) Perkins	CGE 78/35	RF (5) SF (5)	Af
<i>hok</i>	Sterculiaceae	<i>Sterculia</i> sp.	CGE 78/36	RF(1/i)	Af
<i>hogbal</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia glabriflora</i> Mgf.	CGE 78/37	RF(3/i) SF(5)	
<i>homay</i>	Rubiaceae	<i>Timonius belensis</i> Mond P.	CGE 78/38	RF(2/i) CG(5/i) SF(i)	
<i>hombolem</i> or <i>h'gnenjaj</i>	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus gazelle-peninsulae</i> Kan.& Hat.	CGE 78/39	RF(5/i)	Af,Ct
<i>hombom</i>	Melastomaceae	<i>Beccarianthus</i> sp.	CGE 78/41	RF(4/ii) SF(i) CG(i))	Af
<i>homhaes</i>	Urticaceae	? <i>Maoutia</i> sp.	CGE 78/40/5	RF(3/i)	Af
<i>hung</i>	Urticaceae	<i>Pipturus</i> sp.	CGE 78/46	SF(2/i) CG(4) GH(i)	Af
<i>hutwgiyt</i>	Meliaceae	<i>Toona sureni</i> (Bl.) Merr.	CGE 78/43	RF(3) SF(5) CG(5)	Af
<i>hutwmabutop</i>	Rutaceae	<i>Acronychia trifoliata</i> Zoll.	CGE 78/44	RF (5)	
<i>hutwmb</i>	Rutaceae	<i>Evodiella cauliflora</i> (Lautb.) Linden	UPNG 78/3	RF(3/ii) SF(6/i) CG(5/i) GH(6)	Rt
<i>hutwshiy</i>	Cunoniaceae	<i>Caldcluvia papuana</i> (Pulle) Hoogl.	CGE 78/42/7	RF(3/i) SF(6/i) CG(3/i)	Af
<i>in</i>	Moraceae	<i>Ficus quercetorum</i> Corner	CGE 78/48	RF(3/i) CG(3) SF(6/i)	Af
<i>in-shindel</i>	Moraceae	<i>Ficus wassa</i> var. <i>nubigena</i> Roxb.	CGE 78/51	RF(3/i) CG(5/i)	Af

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<i>injl</i>	Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera</i> cf. <i>hirsuta</i> Harms.	CGE 78/49	RF(3/i)	Ct
<i>inom</i>	Urticaceae	<i>Debregeasia</i> sp.	CGE 78/50	SF(2/i) CG(4/ii) RF(i) GH(ii)	Af,Ct
	Urticaceae	<i>Maoutia</i> sp.	KEW H1937 83/70		
<i>iybdinj</i>	Staphyleaceae	<i>Turpinia pentandra</i> (Schltr.) v.d. Linden	CGE 78/52	RF(6/i)	
<i>iybkol</i>	Icacinaceae	<i>Rhyticaryum</i> sp.?	CGE 78/53	BL(4)	Af
<i>iybwasndiy</i>	Moraceae	<i>Ficus adenosperma</i> Miq.	KEW H1835 93/42	BL(3) GH(6)	
<i>kaeriyl</i>	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus rufovillosus</i> (Markgr.) Rehder	CGE 78/54	RF(2) SF(6/i)CG(6/i)	Af,Ct,Ed
<i>kaeriylhaez</i>	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus schlechteri</i> Mgf.	CGE 78/55	RF(5)	Af
<i>kalay</i>	Winteraceae	<i>Bubbia</i> sp.	CGE 78/56	RF(4)	Af
<i>kaybaeng</i>	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Pangium edule</i> Reinw	CGE 78/57	LA	Af
<i>kend</i>	Urticaceae	<i>Pipturus</i> sp.	CGE 78/59	SF(3) CG(5) RF(3) GH(ii)	Af
<i>kol</i>	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus</i> sp.	CGE 78/60	RF(4/iii) CG(6/i) SF(i)	Af,Ct,Ed
<i>kolomb</i>	Araliaceae	<i>Mackinlaya</i> sp.	CGE 78/61	RF(4) SF(i) CG(i)	Ct
<i>komb</i>	Rubiaceae	<i>Timonius</i> sp.	UPNG 82/4	RF(3) CG(i)	Af
<i>kongol</i>	Piperaceae	<i>Piper</i> sp.	CGE 78/63	RF(1/i) SF(1/ii)CG(1/ii) BL(5/ii) GH(iii)	Rt
<i>korael</i>	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> (L.) Vent.	CGE 78/64	GH(5)	Af
<i>kuwliy</i>	Sapindaceae?	<i>Ganophyllum?</i> sp.	CGE 78/67	RF(4/ii) CG(i)	Af
<i>kuwlow</i>	Winteraceae	<i>Bubbia</i> sp.	CGE 78/68	RF(4/i)	Af
<i>kuwmkuwm</i>	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa arborea</i> Roxb.	KEW H1835 93/48	RF(6) SF(4/i)	
<i>kuwnd</i>	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/50	RF(6) SF(6) CG(6) AG(6)	Af
<i>kuwriyl</i>	Cunoniaceae	<i>Caldcluvia nymanii</i> (K. Sch.) Hoogl.	CGE 78/69	RF(5) BL(4)	
<i>laenjaenj</i>	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i> var. <i>leptophylla</i> (Lour) Moore & var. <i>schummaniana</i>	CGE 78/70a CGE 78/70b	RF(2/i) CG(4/i) SF(i)	Af
<i>mabep</i> or <i>h<sup>eg</sup>mabep</i>	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus glomerata</i> (Koehne) Kalkm	CGE 78/71	RF(5/i)	Af
<i>maen</i>	Araucariaceae	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> Sweet	LAE 74/121/3/1	GH(6)	Af
<i>maenget</i>	Dilleniaceae	<i>Saurauia</i> sp.	CGE 78/72	RF(3/ii) SF(3/ii) CG(5/ii) GH(iii)	Af
<i>maenget-long</i>	Dilleniaceae	<i>Saurauia</i> sp.	KEW H1937 83/74	RF(5) SF(5) CG(5/i)	
<i>maenhomb</i>	Sterculiaceae	<i>Commersonia bertramia</i> (L.) Merr.	CGE 78/73		
<i>magol</i>	Celastraceae	<i>Salacia</i> sp.	UPNG 82/3	RF(4)	Af
<i>magiliym</i>	Melastomataceae	<i>Poikilogyne</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/63	CG(3/ii) RF(i) SF(ii) AG(i)	
<i>magumb</i>	Myrtaceae	<i>Decaspermum</i> sp.	CGE 78/75a	RF(2/i) SF(5/i) CG(5/i)	Af
<i>maguwmb-taez</i>	Myrtaceae	<i>Indet.</i>	CGE 78/75b	SF(3) RF(3) CG(3)	
<i>mahaep</i>	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea guppyi</i> (F.v.M.) Forman	UPNG 83/6	RF(2/i) SF(5) CG(3/i)	Af
	Moraceae	<i>Ficus calopilina</i> Diels vel. aff.	KEW H1937 83/19		

Wola name	Family	Genus & Species	Coll. No.	Habitat	Notes
maip	Cunoniaceae	<i>Schizomeria</i> sp.	CGE 78/77	RF(2/ii) CG(4/i) SF(i)	Af
mak	Araliaceae	<i>Harmsiopanax ingens</i> Philipson	CGE 78/78	RF(3/i) SF(2/i) CG(6/i) GH(i)	Ct
mashor	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus d'albertisii</i> F. Muell.	CGE 78/79	RF(2/i) SF(4/i) CG(4)	Af
mat	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum</i> sp.	CGE 78/80	RF(4/i) CG(i)	Af
mbuwip	Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus vriesianus</i> Mig.	CGE 78/81	RF(5)	Ed
memenj	Leguminosae	<i>Ormosia calvensis</i> Blanco	CGE 78/82	LA	Af
mol	Sterculiaceae	<i>Sterculia</i> sp.	CGE 78/83	LA	Af
molmol	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma polyntum</i> Bl.	CGE 78/84	SF(6/i) AG(3/ii) GH(ii)	Af
mom	Loganiaceae	<i>Fagraea</i> sp.	CGE 78/85	RF(4/i) SF(i)	Af,Md
momkak	Araliaceae	<i>Mackinlaya schlechteri</i> Philipson	KEW H1835 93/64	RF(6/ii)	
momuw	Cunoniaceae	<i>Caldcluvia celebica?</i> (Bl.) Hoogl.	CGE 78/86	RF(6/i)	Ct
momuw-maendak	Meliaceae	cf. <i>Chisocheton</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/51	RF(5) SF(5) CG(5)	Ct
mondiyt	Loranthaceae	Indet.	KEW H1835 93/56,57	RF(5) SF(5/i) CG(5/i) GH(5)	
mondok	Icacinaceae	<i>Gomphandra</i> sp.	CGE 78/87	RF(6) BL(6)	
morowa or hogoba or limbisuw	Cupressaceae	<i>Papuacedrus papuanus</i> (F.v.M.) Li	UPNG 83/8	RF(5) GH(6)	Af,Ct
mul	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion</i> sp.	CGE 78/88	RF(5/i) SF(2/i) CG(6/ii)	Af
mul-saembish	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion</i> cf. <i>insectum</i> Airy Shaw	KEW H1937 83/75	RF(4) SF(3) CG(6)	
mund		Indet	KEW H1835 93/66	RF(5/i) SF(i)	
munk	Guttiferae	<i>Garcinia</i> sp.	CGE 78/91	RF(3/ii)	Af
munkiyriyt	Guttiferae	<i>Garcinia</i> sp.	CGE 78/90	RF(4/i) CG(i)	Af
naelwaes or waes	Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/69	RF(6)	Af,Ed
naep	Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina oligodon</i> Johnson	LAE 74/121/3/2	SF(3) CG(6) BL(2) GH(1)	Af,Ct,Rt
nak	Monimaceae	cf. <i>Anthobembix</i> sp.	CGE 78/92	RF(6/ii) SF(i)	Af
natnat	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Aceratium tomentosum</i> Coode	CGE 78/93	RF(6/i) CG(6) SF(6/i)	
naykitkit	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum sinuatum</i> Bl.	KEW H1835 93/67	RF(6/i)	
nemb	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum</i> sp.	CGE 78/94a	RF(2/i) CG(5/i) GH(5)	Af
nemb-nongol	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum</i> sp.	CGE 78/94b	RF(2) CG(5) GH(5)	Af
nenjay	Theaceae	<i>Eurya longisepala</i> Kob.	UPNG 83/9a	RF(5/ii) CG(4/i) SF(3/i)	Af
niykiykolomb or nigiynael	Moraceae	<i>Ficus mollior</i> Bentham	CGE 78/96	RF(2)	Af
niykor	Urticaceae	Indet.	KEW H1835 93/68	RF(5/i)	Md
niysh	Urticaceae	<i>Laportea decumana</i> (Roxb.) Wedd.	CGE 78/97	RF(2) GH(6)	Af,Md
ol	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus archiboldianu</i> Borssum	UPNG 82/61	RF (2)	Af
ongol	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus polydactylus</i> Schltr.	CGE 78/99	GH(6)	Af,Rt
oljomb	Saurauiceae	<i>Saurauia</i> sp.	CGE 78/21	CG(5/i) RF(2/i) SF(i)	Ct

Wola name	Family	Genus & Species	Coll. No.	Habitat	Notes
<i>op</i>	Ochnaceae	<i>Schuurmansia henningsii</i> K. Schum	CGE 78/100	RF(2/ii) CG(3/ii) SF(i)	Af,Ct
<i>orol</i>	Melastomataceae	<i>Medinella</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/70	RF(6/i) CG(i)	Rt
<i>paerep</i>	Myrsinaceae	<i>Maesa</i> sp.	CGE 78/103	RF(6/i) CG(5/i) SF(2/ii) GH(ii)	Af
<i>paeznol</i> or <i>hatshap</i>	Sapindaceae	<i>Mischocarpus</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/76	RF(6/i)	Af
<i>pak</i>	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium</i> sp.	CGE 78/104a	RF(4)	Af
<i>pakensok</i>	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium</i> sp.	CGE 78/104b	RF(3)	
<i>pakpak</i>	Moraceae	<i>Ficus microdictya</i> Diels	CGE 78/105	RF(2/i) CG(4/i) SF(i) AG(i) GH(i)	Af
<i>pay</i>	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis acuminatissima</i> (Bl.) A.DC.	CGE 78/106	RF(4) CG(2)	Af,Ct,Ed, Md
<i>pel-haeraep</i>	Fagaceae	<i>Nothofagus starkenborghi</i> Steenis	KEW H1937 83/50	RF(1/ii) SF(6)	Af,Ct,Rt
<i>pel-kelkel</i>	Fagaceae	<i>Nothofagus grandis</i> Steenis	KEW H1937 83/51	RF(1/ii) SF(6)	Af,Ct,Rt
<i>pel-port</i>	Fagaceae	<i>Nothofagus starkenborghi</i> Steenis	KEW H1937 83/52	RF(1/ii) SF(6/i) CG(i)	Af,Ct,Rt
<i>penden</i>	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum</i> sp.	CGE 78/107	RF(5/i)	Ct
<i>pil</i> or <i>hiriyybiy</i>	Moraceae	<i>Ficus mollior</i> Bentham	CGE 78/108	RF(2) CG(4/ii) SF(5/i)	Af
<i>pil-ndiy</i>	Moraceae	<i>Ficus mollior</i> Bentham	CGE 78/109	RF(2/i) CG(4) SF(5)	Af
<i>piyp-ak</i>	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/72	RF(3/i) BL(6)	Af,Rt
<i>piyp-maeraem</i>	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium</i> sp.	CGE 78/110	RF(3/i) BL(6)	Af,Rt
<i>piyp-taguwt</i>	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium</i> sp.	CGE 78/111	RF(3/i) BL(6) CG(i)	Af,Rt,Ct
<i>plortriy</i>	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	N/A	GH(3)	Ct
<i>poiz</i> or <i>tuluwp</i>	Moraceae	<i>Ficus wassa</i> Roxb.	CGE 74/33	GH(5) AG(5) SF(5)	Ed
<i>polpol</i>	Cresneriaceae	<i>Cyrtandra</i> sp.	CGE 78/112	RF(3/iii) SF(i) CG(ii)	Af
<i>pongol</i>	Myrtaceae	<i>Xanthomyrtus</i> sp.	CGE 78/113	RF (4/i) CG(i)	Af
	Myrtaceae	<i>Decaspermum</i> sp.	KEW H1937 83/21		
<i>ponjip</i>	Moraceae	<i>Ficus iodotricha</i> Diels	CGE 78/114	RF(2/ii) SF(5/ii) CG(4/ii) GH(i)	Af
<i>ponjiy</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus</i> sp.	CGE 78/115	RF(3)	Ct
<i>porthul</i> or <i>ibilkay</i>	Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias</i> aff. <i>royeni</i> Philipson	CGE 78/116	RF(5)	Af
<i>romiya</i>	Melastomaceae	<i>Astronia</i> sp.	CGE 78/117	RF(3/i) SF(6) CG(6)	Ct
<i>sabhul</i>	Rubiaceae	<i>Gardenia gjellerupii</i> Val.	KEW H1937 83/54	RF(3/i)	Af
<i>sabok</i> or <i>sabkeb</i>	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma pinnata</i> ssp. <i>macrophylla</i> (Roxb.) Walp ssp. <i>humilis</i>	CGE 78/119 CGE 78/122	RF(5/i) SF(5) CG(5/i)	Af
<i>saemow</i>	Leguminosae	<i>Albizia fulva</i> Lane-Poole	CGE 78/120	RF(5) CG(5) SF(2)	Af,Ct
<i>serep</i>	Icacinaceae	<i>Platea excelsa</i> var. <i>borneensis</i> Bl.	CGE 78/121	RF(2/i) SF(i)	Ct
<i>shina-aenk</i>	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/81	RF(3) SF(6) CG(5)	Af
<i>shiyp</i>	Meliaceae	<i>Chisocheton ceramicum</i> Miq.	CGE 78/123	RF(5/ii) SF(i) CG(i)	Af,Md,Rt
<i>shiyp-haez</i>	Myristicaceae	<i>Myristica</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/80	RF(5)	

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<i>shongaen</i>	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga pleioneura</i> var. <i>pleioneura</i> Airy Shaw	CGE 78/124	SF(5/i) CG(5/i) RF(i) GH(ii)	Af,Ct
<i>shongom</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus leucanthus</i> A.C.Sm.	CGE 78/125	RF(5/i)	Ed
<i>shonon</i>	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha</i> sp.	CGE 78/127a	SF(2/i) CG(2) GH(3) RF(2)	Af,Ed,Ct
<i>shonon-womb</i>	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha</i> sp.	CGE 78/127b	GH(6)	Ed,Ct
<i>shonwenj</i>		Indet.	UPNG 78/4	RF(5) SF(6)	Ct
<i>shortpaygoiz</i> or <i>oyataen</i>	Rubiaceae	cf. <i>Amaracarpus</i> sp.	CGE 78/126	RF(6/ii)	Af
<i>shuguwl</i>	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea irianensis</i> Kost.	CGE 78/129	RF(6)	Ct
<i>shuwat</i>	Moraceae	<i>Ficus dammaropsis</i> Diels	MAN 80/1	RF(3) SF(6) CG(5) GH(5)	Af,Ed
<i>shuwat-p<sup>e</sup>gaend</i>	Moraceae	<i>Ficus megalophylla</i> Diels	CGE 78/128	RF(5/i) SF(i)	Af
<i>shwimb</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus dolidrostylus</i> ssp. <i>collinus</i> Schlk.	CGE 78/130	RF(2) SF(5) CG(5) GH(6)	Af,Ct,Rt
<i>shwimb-set</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus ptilanthus</i> Schlk.	CGE 78/131	RF(3/i) SF(5) CG(5)	Ed
<i>soiz</i>	Moraceae	<i>Ficus mafuluensis</i> Summerhayes	CGE 78/132	RF(4/i)	Af
<i>sunglaes</i>	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Sphenostemon papuanum</i> (Laut) Steen & Erdtm	CGE 78/133	RF(5/ii)	Af
<i>taben</i>	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria</i> sp.	CGE 78/134	BL(6)	
<i>taentaen</i>	Rubiaceae	<i>Amaracarpus</i> sp.	CGE 78/135	RF(5)	Af
<i>taygel</i>	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum</i> sp.	CGE 78/136	RF(2/i) CG(5/i) SF(i)	Af
<i>tibil</i>	Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus</i> sp.	CGE 78/137	RF(5)	Af
<i>timbol</i> or <i>aemb</i>	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Homalanthus novoguineensis</i> (Warb.) Laut. & K.Schum	CGE 78/138	RF(4/i) SF(2/ii) CG(5/i) GH(ii)	Af
<i>tomba</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus</i> sp.	CGE 78/139	RF(6/i) SF(i)	Ct
<i>towmown-gonk</i>	Loganiaceae	<i>Geniostoma</i> sp.	CGE 78/142	RF(5) SF(6/ii) CG(6/ii)	Ct
<i>tuwmuwaengael</i>	Urticaceae	<i>Cypholophus</i> sp.	CGE 78/143	RF(4/ii) SF(2/ii) CG(5/i) GH(ii)	Af
<i>tuwn</i>	Podocarpaceae	<i>Phyllocladus hypophyllus</i> Hook.f.	KEW H1835 93/88	RF(6)	Ct
<i>uwk</i> or <i>was-komb</i>	Rubiaceae	<i>Wendlandia paniculata</i> (Roxb.) DC.	KEW H1937 83/56	RF(5)	Af,Ct
<i>uwk-kongol</i>	Piperaceae	<i>Piper</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/45	RF(5) SF(5/i) CG(5)	Ed
<i>waen</i>	Ulmaceae	<i>Trema orientalis</i> (L.) Bl.	UPNG 78/5	SF(2/ii) CG(5/i) AG(iii) GH(iii)	Af,Ct
<i>waengum</i>	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya densiflora</i> Bl.	LAE 82/5	RF(5) CG(6/i)	Af
	Myrtaceae	<i>Metrosideros</i> sp.	CGE 78/145		
<i>wat</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Sloanea</i> cf. <i>aberrans</i> (Brandis) A.C.Smith	CGE 78/146	RF(3/i) CG(5) SF(i)	Af
<i>wenet</i> or <i>h<sup>e</sup>gwenet</i>	Juglandaceae	<i>Engelhardia rigida</i> Bl.	CGE 78/147	RF(2) CG(5)	Af,Ct
<i>wil-waen</i>	Ulmaceae	<i>Prasponia</i> sp.	CGE 78/149	RF(6/i) SF(3/i) CG(3) AG(3)	Ct
<i>wok</i>	Guttiferae	<i>Garcinia</i> sp.	CGE 78/150	RF(3/ii)	Af,Ct,Rt

Wola name	Family	Genus & Species	Coll. No.	Habitat	Notes
wol	Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	UPNG 78/6	LA	
woliy	Erythroxylaceae	<i>Erythroxylum ecarinatum</i> Burck.	UPNG 82/2	LA	Ct
wolsuwpuw	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Drypetes</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/90,95	RF(5/i)	
wombwomb	Melastomaceae	<i>Astronia</i> sp.	CGE 78/151	RF(3) SF(6) CG(6)	
wombok-shwimb	Anacardiaceae	<i>Camptosperma brevipetiolata</i> Volk	LAE 74/121/3/3	LA(4)	Af,Md,Rt
TREE FERNS ( <i>henk sem</i> )					
aguwpaguwp	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Dennstaedtia</i> sp.	CGE 73/174	RF(4/i) SF(i)	Rt
bobaya	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium archboldii</i> (Copel) D.a.	CGE 73/175a,	RF(5)	Ed
	Aspleniaceae	<i>Diplaziopsis javanica</i> (Blume) C.Chr.	73/175b		
daepdaep	Cyatheaceae	<i>Cyathea</i> sp.	CGE 73/177	RF(3/ii)	
dalep or tuwmoktay	Woodsiaceae	<i>Lunathyrium japonicum</i> (Thunb.) Kurata	KEW H1835 93/83	SF(3/ii) CG(6/i) BL(ii) AG(3/ iii) GH(6/iii)	
hongok or henk	Cyatheaceae	<i>Cyathea magna</i> Copel.	CGE 78F/2	RF(5) SF(1/ii) CG(3/ii) AG(ii) GH(ii)	Af,Ed,Rt
iydaeptael	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodiella cernua</i> (L.) Pichi Serm.	KEW H1835 93/41	RF(5/i) CG(6/i) SF(i)	
kabiyp	Cyatheaceae	<i>Dicksonia grandis</i> Rosenst.	CGE 78F/3	RF(2/ii) SF(i) CG(i)	Af,Ed,Rt
kolmaen	Cyatheaceae	<i>Cyathea</i> sp.	CGE 73/176	RF(2/i) SF(6/i) CG(3/i) GH(iii)	
lorwalorwa	Cyatheaceae	<i>Cyathea</i> aff. <i>macgillavrayi</i> (Bak.) Domin	CGE 73/181	RF(3/i) CG(6) SF(i)	Ed
meshmesh	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus</i> aff. <i>archboldii</i> (C.Chr.) Copel	CGE 73/183a, 73/183b	RF(1/iii) SF(3/iii) CG(3/iii) BL(ii)	Af
	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Sphaerostephanos archboldii</i> (C.Chr.) Holttum			
nolimb	Cyatheaceae	<i>Cyathea pilulifera</i> Copel	CGE 78F/4	RF(4/i)	Af
omak	Marattiaceae	<i>Marattia</i> sp.	CGE 73/182	RF(3/ii) CG(6/i) SF(i)	Rt
pukuwmb	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium aquilinum von wightianum</i> (L.) Kuhn.	CGE 73/185	SF(2/ii) CG(2/i) AG(2)	Ct
showai	Cyatheaceae	<i>Cyathea pycnoneiva</i> Holttum	CGE 78F/6	RF(2/i) CG(5/i) SF(i)	Af
shumbuwhon	Aspleniaceae	<i>Polystichum keysserianum</i> Rosenst.	CGE 73/186,187	RF(6/iii) SF(i) CG(i)	Ed
taendbiyaib or kilakila	Cyatheaceae	<i>Cyathea hunsteiniana</i> Brause	CGE 73/188	RF(4/i)	Ed
	Cyatheaceae	<i>Cyathea notofagorum</i> Holttum	CGE 73/180		
teltel	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Sphaerostephanos unitus</i> (L.) Holttum	CGE 78F/7a,	RF(5) CG(5/ii) SF(3/ii) AG(iii)	Af
	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Sphaerostephanos invisus</i> (Forst.f.) Holttum	78F/7b	GH(ii)	
tiyptiyp	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pneumatopteris</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/86	RF(6/i) SF(5/ii) CG(5/i) GH(6) AG(ii)	

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<i>tombogaim</i>	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium latilobum</i> (Capel) Parris	CGE 73/190	RF(5/ii)	Ed
<i>wem</i>	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium dilatatum</i>	CGE 78F/9	BL(3)	Ed
<i>wolhenk</i>	Cyatheaceae	<i>Cyathea pilulifera</i> Copel.	CGE 78F/8	SF(2) CG(5)	Af,Ed
<i>yagorom</i>	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Kypolipis</i> sp.	CGE 73/192	RF(6)	Ed
FERNS ( <i>saezuwp sem</i> )					
<i>aesuwpsaesuw</i>	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium volubile</i> Forst.	CGE 78F/1	SF(6) CG(4/ii)	Af
<i>dorb</i>	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Sticherus hirtus</i> var. <i>candida</i> (Rosenst.) Copel.	CGE 73/202	RF(2)	
<i>haegak</i>	Oleandraceae	<i>Nephrolepis biserrata</i> (Sw.) Schott.	KEW H1835 93/31	RF(4) SF(i) CG(i)	Rt
<i>laek-dorb</i>	Dipteridaceae	<i>Dipteris conjugata</i> Reinw.	CGE 73/203a	RF(6)	Ct
<i>laek-dorb</i>	Dipteridaceae	<i>Dipteris novoguineensis</i> Posth.	CGE 73/203b		
<i>puwt</i>	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> var. <i>montana</i> (Burm.f.)Unders.	CGE 73/204	RF(5/ii)	
<i>saezuwp</i>	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> var. <i>altissima</i> (Burm.f.)Unders.	CGE 78F/5	RF(2) SF(5/i) CG(3/ii) AG(6/ii)	Af
<i>taziy</i>	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Gleichenia milnei</i> Baker	CGE 73/206	RF(2) SF(6) CG(3) AG(6)	Af
<i>yablaengay</i>	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Hypolepsis brooksiae</i> v.A.v.R.	KEW H1835 93/97	RF(2/i) SF(6/i) CG(2/i) AG(ii)	Ed
PALMS ( <i>goiz sem</i> )					
<i>doba</i>	Palmae	<i>Caryota rumphiana</i> Blume	CGE 78/212	LA	Af,Ed
<i>goiz or goizluwp</i>	Palmae	<i>Gulubia</i> sp.	CGE 78/213	RF(5) GH(6)	Af,Ed,Ct, Rt
<i>hiywa</i>	Arecaceae	<i>Metroxylon sagu</i> Rottb.	N/A	LA(2)	Ed
<i>may</i>	Palmae	<i>Heterospathe</i> aff. <i>muelleriana</i> Becc.	CGE 78/214	RF(3)	Af,Ed
<i>mbet</i>	Arecaceae	<i>Areca</i> aff. <i>macrocalyx</i> Zipp.	CGE 78/215	RF(3)	Af,Ed,Ct
<i>shugbol</i>	Palmae	<i>Orania</i> sp.	CGE 78/216	RF(4)	Af
<i>sitiypa</i>	Palmae	Indet.	N/A	LA	Ct
<i>waeb</i>	Palmae	<i>Caryota</i> sp.	N/A	LA	Af
<i>zin</i>	Palmae	<i>Heterospathe elegans</i> Becc.	CGE 78/217	RF(3)	Af,Ed
SCREW-PINES ( <i>aenk sem</i> )					
<i>aendashor or paym or mayabuw or mataeng</i>	Pandanaceae	<i>Pandanus antaresensis</i> St.John	KLU 83/13	RF(2/i) BL(5) CG(6) GH(6)	Ed,Ct,Rt
<i>aenk</i>	Pandanaceae	<i>Pandanus julianettii</i> Mart.	UPNG 78/P1	RF(3) SF(1/i) GH(1) CG(i)	Af,Ct,Rt,Ed (45cvs)
<i>dalep or tuwmok</i>	Pandanaceae	<i>Pandanus brosimos</i> Merr. & Perry	KLU 83/15a	RF(3) MT(5)	Ed
<i>keret or tazh</i>	Pandanaceae	<i>Pandanus adinobotrys</i> Merr. & Perry	KLU 82/10	RF(3/ii)	Af
<i>pundin-maziy</i>	Pandanaceae	<i>Pandanus archboldianus</i> Merr. & Perry	KLU 82/24a	RF(2/ii)	Af,Ct
<i>pundin-oziy</i>	Pandanaceae	<i>Pandanus archboldianus</i> Merr. & Perry	KLU 82/24b	RF(2/ii)	Af,Ct
<i>pundin-sugumb</i>	Pandanaceae	<i>Pandanus archboldianus</i> Merr. & Perry	KLU 82/24c	RF(2/ii)	Af,Ct

Wola name	Family	Genus & Species	Coll. No.	Habitat	Notes
<i>nort</i>	Pandanaceae	<i>Pandanus concavus</i> St.John	KLU83/14	RF(5)	Ct
<i>tuwmok-hobaen</i>	Pandanaceae	<i>Pandanus</i> cf. <i>brosimos</i> Merr. & Perry	KLU 83/15b	RF(6) MT(6)	Ed
<i>wabel</i>	Pandanaceae	<i>Pandanus conoideus</i> Lamk.	UPNG 78/P2	LA	Af,Ed (4cvs)
VINES ( <i>ya sem</i> )					
<i>aendluwpluw</i> or <i>tatmuwbayalem</i>	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Zehneria cissybium</i>	KEW H1835 93/5	RF(5) SF(5/i) CG(5/i) GH (5)	
<i>aenkpakpak</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonia</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/6	RF(2/i) SF(5/i) CG(2/i)	Ct
<i>aymonk</i>	Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola oppositifolia</i> R. Br.	KEW H1835 93/4	RF(4) SF(4/i) CG(4) AG(ii)	
<i>bawiy</i>	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp.	CGE 78/253	RF(6) SF(6)	Ed
<i>dinbuwm</i>	Leguminosae	<i>Mucuna schlechteri</i> Harms.	CGE 78/190	RF(4/i)	Ed
<i>gaiya</i> or <i>tolop</i>	Pandanaceae	<i>Freycinetia</i> cf. <i>flaviceps</i> Rendle <i>F. angustissima</i> Ridley	KLU 83/15 CGE 78/195	RF(3/ii) CG(i)	Af,Rt
<i>haeluwp</i>	Palmae	<i>Calamus fuscus</i> Becc.	CGE 78/191	RF(3/i)	Af,Ed,Ct, Rt
<i>haeraedaepon oliy</i>	Urticaceae	<i>Pipturus</i> sp.	CGE 78/23	RF(2/i) SF(6/i) CG(2/i)	Af,Md
<i>haeraedaepon weray</i>	Urticaceae	<i>Pipturus</i> sp.	CGE 78/24	RF(2) SF(6) CG(2)	Af,Md
<i>hezaembul</i>	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus moluccanus</i> L.	CGE 78/192	RF(2/i) SF(6/i) CG(6/ii)	Ed
<i>hibishya</i> or <i>bushya</i>	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex</i> sp.	CGE 78/30b	RF(i) SF(i) CG(i)	
<i>hobogaya</i>	Rubiaceae	<i>Mussaenda</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/33	RF(3) SF(3) CG(3)	
<i>homat</i>	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Melothria belensis</i> Merr. & Perry	CGE 78/193	RF(6) SF(i) CG(i)	Ed
<i>hulhaeruwk</i>	Leguminosae	<i>Mucuna tomentosa</i> K. Schum <i>Mucuna albertisii</i> F.v.Ruell.	CGE 78/194	RF(3) SF(6)	Ed
<i>huwmun</i>	Araceae	<i>Rhapidophora pachyphylla</i> K. Krause vel. aff.	KEW H1835 93/30	RF(2) SF(6)	
<i>kaegak</i>	Vitaceae	<i>Cissus</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/47	RF(3/i) SF(6) CG(6)	
<i>kemshiy</i>	Gesneriaceae	<i>Agalmyla</i> sp.	CGE 78/196	RF(5)	Af
<i>kishwomb</i>	Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus caudata</i> Laut.	CGE 78/197	RF(3/i) CG(4/i)	Af
<i>kondoliyp</i>	Tiliaceae	<i>Triumfetta</i> sp.	CGE 78/198	SF(6/i) CG(5/i) AG(ii)	Af
<i>kulkulya</i>	Compositae	<i>Mikania</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/46	RF(6) SF(6) BL(6) CG(6/i) AG(6/i)	
<i>kuwkpuw</i>	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum</i> sp.	KEW 82/19	RF(2/i) SF(i) CG(i)	Ct
<i>mael</i>	Gramineae	<i>Racemobambos congesta</i> (Pilg.) Holttum	CGE 82/138	RF(1/iii) SF(i) CG(i)	Af
<i>maip</i>	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Hoya</i> sp.	CGE 78/199	RF(4/i) CG(i)	Ct,Rt
<i>munduwm</i>	Sapindaceae	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	MAN 80/2	Huli import?	Rt
<i>ngai</i>	Liliaceae	<i>Smilax leucophylla</i> Blume	CGE 78/200	RF(4)	Af
<i>ngais</i>	Pandanaceae	<i>Freycinetia archboldiana</i> Merr. & Perry	KLU 83/17	RF(5/ii)	Ht.
<i>paerelya</i>	Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia</i> sp.	KEW 82/20	RF(2/ii) SF(i) CG(i)	Ct
<i>pahunduwmya</i>	Memspermaceae	Indet.	KEW H1835 93/73	RF(6) SF(6) CG(6)	Rt
<i>pakenduminya</i>	Myrsinaceae	<i>Embelea</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/74	RF(3) SF(3) CG(3)	Rt



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<i>sebseb</i>	Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i> aff. <i>insculpta</i> Summerhayes	KEW 82/17	RF(2/i) SF(i) CG(ii)	Ct
<i>segerab</i>		<i>Indet.</i>	UPNG 78/V1	LA	Ed
<i>sel</i>	Palmae	<i>Calamus aruensis</i> Becc.	CGE 78/201	LA	Af,Ct
<i>sel-piyndaekndaek</i>	Palmae	<i>Korthalsia zippelii</i> Blume	CGE 78/202	LA	Af,Ct
<i>shor</i>	Monimiaceae	<i>Palmeria brassii</i> Philipson	CGE 78/203	RF (5)	Ed
<i>taengaliyna</i>	Pandanaceae	<i>Freycinetia beccarii</i> Solms. <i>Freycinetia elegantula</i> B.C. Stone	CGE 78/204a, 78/204b	RF(5)	Af
<i>tainjtainj</i>	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/85	RF(4/i) SF(6/i) CG(i)	
<i>tiy</i>	Palmae	<i>Calamus</i> sp.	CGE 78/205	LA	Af,Ct
<i>toben</i>	Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia</i> sp.	KEW 82/18	RF(2/i) CG(i)	Ct
<i>tomaep</i>	Palmae	<i>Calamus</i> sp.	CGE 78/207	RF(4)	Af
<i>tombel</i>	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Stenomeris dioscoriifolia</i> ? Planch.	KEW H1937/83/81	RF(5/ii) SF(i) CG(i)	Af,Ed
<i>towmontat</i> or <i>towmonpuliyba</i>	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes pulleana</i> Cogn. ex Harms <i>Luffa cylindrica</i> (L.) M.J. Roem	CGE 78/246 CGE 78/208	RF (5)	Ed
<i>unguwruwm</i>	Liliaceae	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i> (R.Br.) Cunn.	CGE 78/209	RF(3/i) SF(5/i) CG(5/ii)	Af
<i>waenjwaenj</i>	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus nepalensis</i> (Wall.) Laws ex Hk.	KEW H1835 93/92	RF(5/i) SF(i) CG(i)	Ct,Rt
<i>waenuwkunguwp</i>	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia</i> cf. <i>engleriana</i> O. Schmidt	CGE 78/210	RF(6)	Ed
<i>wolaya</i>	Ericaceae	<i>Dimorphanthera</i> sp.	CGE 78/211	RF(4/ii) SF(i) CG(ii)	Af
BAMBOOS ( <i>pay sem</i> )					
<i>daymungow</i>	Palmae	<i>Linospadix</i> sp.	CGE 78/225	LA	Af
<i>hulumb</i>	Gramineae	<i>Nastus productus</i> (Pilger) Holttum	KEW 82/128	RF(5)	Af
<i>kaenainj</i>	Gramineae	<i>Schizostachyum</i> cf. <i>lima</i> (Blanco) Merrill	KEW H1937/83/23	LA	Af
<i>kwiyp</i>	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa forbesii</i> ? (Ridl.) Holttum	CGE 78/227a,	LA	Af
	Gramineae	<i>Schizostachyum</i> sp.	78/227b		
<i>taembok</i>	Gramineae	<i>Nastus elatus</i> Holtt.	CGE 78/254	GH(5)	Af,Ct,Ed
<i>talumb</i>	Gramineae	<i>Schizostachyum</i> cf. <i>lima</i> (Blanco) Merrill <i>Bambusa</i> sp.	CGE 78/223a, 78/223b	LA	Af
<i>tegelab</i>	Gramineae	<i>Nastus</i> sp.	CGE 78/255	LA	Af,Ct

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<i>wolahaeriy</i>	Gramineae	<i>Nastus obtusus</i> Holttum	KEW 82/118	RF(4)	Af
CANE GRASSES ( <i>gaimb sem</i> )					
<i>gaimb</i>	Gramineae	<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i> (Labill.) Warb.	CGE 78/G220	RF(6/i) SF(4/iii) GH(iii) CG(1/iii) AG(iii)	Af,Ct,Rt
<i>gaimb-aendasil</i>	Gramineae	<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i> (Labill.) Warb.	CGE 78/G225	GH(5)	Ct
<i>gaimb-henj</i>	Gramineae	<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i> (Labill.) Warb.	CGE 78/G221	GH(6)	Rt
<i>gaimb-ondal</i>	Gramineae	<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i> (Labill.) Warb.	CGE 78/G223	GH(5)	Af
<i>gaimb-waip</i>	Gramineae	<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i> (Labill.) Warb.	CGE 78/G224	GH(5)	Af
<i>holor</i>	Gramineae	<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> L.	CGE 78/G158	SF(3/ii) CG(6) GH(5) AG(2/ii) BL(4/iii)	Af
<i>holor-koliya</i>	Gramineae	<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> L.	CGE 78/G159	SF(3) CG(6) AG(2) GH(5) BL(4)	Af
<i>iybkombez</i>	Gramineae	<i>Saccharum robustum</i> Brandes & Jeswiet ex Grassl.	KEW H1835 93/43	BL(6) GH(6)	
<i>mokombez</i>	Gramineae	<i>Saccharum robustum</i> Brandes & Jeswiet ex Grassl.	CGE 78/G222	CG(5/ii) BL(2/ii) SF(i) GH(ii)	Af,Ed
<i>shaenshuwril</i> or <i>aeliyma</i>	Gramineae	<i>Pennisetum macrostachyum</i> (Brongn.) Trin.	CGE 82/14	SF(5) CG(6) AG(6)	Af
TALL LARGE-LEAVED HERBS ( <i>munk shor sem</i> )					
<i>borok</i>	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium punctatum</i> (L.) Copel.	CGE 78F/10	RF(2/ii) CG(5/ii) SF(i)	Af,Cg
<i>hogben</i>	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia</i> sp.	CGE 78/196	RF(5) SF(i)	Af,Cg
<i>hweb</i>	Marantaceae	<i>Cominisia gigantea</i> (Scheff.) K. Schum.	CGE 78/218	RF(3) GH(5)	Af,Cg
<i>kapepshor</i>	Zingiberaceae	<i>Riedelia</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/49	RF(5)	Af,Cg
<i>kat</i> or <i>katshor</i>	Musaceae	<i>Musa</i> sp.	N/A	RF(5)	Ed,Cg
<i>munk</i>	Zingiberaceae	<i>Pleuranthodium</i> aff. <i>schlechteri</i> (K.Schum.) R..M.Smith	KEW H1835 93/55	RF(4)	Cg
<i>piyborgo</i>	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia</i> sp. (sect. <i>Pycanthus</i> )	KEW H1835 93/71	RF(5/i) SF(i) CG(i)	Cg
<i>pep</i> or <i>pepshor</i>	Zingiberaceae	<i>Pleuranthodium</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/75	RF(i)	Cg
<i>sulshor</i> or <i>suwl</i>	Zingiberaceae	<i>Riedelia</i> sp.	CGE 78/200	RF(6/ii) SF(i) CG(i)	Cg
<i>taenktaenk</i>	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia odontonema</i> K. Schum.	KEW H1835 93/84	RF(6/iii) SF(ii) CG(i) GH(iii)	Cg
<i>tedbel</i>	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia</i> sp. (sect. <i>Dieramalpinia</i> )	KEW H1835 93/82	RF(3/ii) SF(i)	Ct,Cg
<i>yogorlom</i>	Marantaceae	<i>Donax</i> sp.	CGE 78/219	LA	Cg
GRASSES & LOW HERBS ( <i>den sem</i> )					
<i>aenksuwop</i>	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium papuanum</i> (Baker) Parris <i>Phymatopteris albidosquamata</i> (Blume) Pichi Serm.	KEW H1835 93/1 KEW H1835 93/2,3	RF(5/i) CG(2/ii) SF(i) BL(ii)	
<i>beliyl</i>	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium subclausum</i> Rolfe	UPNG 82/83	RF(2) CG(5)	Af

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<i>bol</i>	Gramineae	<i>Ischaemum polystachyum</i> Presl.	CGE 78/153	SF(5/iii) CG(5/ii) AG(1/v) BL(4/v) GH(6/iii)	
<i>burumbol</i>	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i> Berg.	CGE 78/177	SF(ii) CG(ii) BL(iii) AG(iv) GH(iv)	
<i>buwkbuwk</i>	Gramineae	<i>Garnotia stricta</i> Brongn. <i>Ophismemus hirtellus</i> (L.) P. Beauv.	KEW H1835 93/9 KEW H1835 93/10	RF(6/iii) SF(iii) CG(ii) BL(iii) AG(iii) GH(ii)	
<i>chiyasiy</i>	Hydrocotylaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle javanica</i> Thunb.	CGE 78/154	RF(6)	Af
<i>cowaden</i>	Leguminosae	<i>Desmodium</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/13	AG(6/iii) GH(6/i) SF(i) CG(i)	
<i>dayngeltay</i>	Gramineae	<i>Agrostis avenacea</i> J. Gmelin	KEW H1835 93/14	GH(6/i) BL(iii)	
<i>dedwal</i>	Araceae	<i>Alocasia nicolsonii</i> A. Hay	KEW H1835 93/21	SF(6) CG(6) AG(6) GH(6)	
<i>deraen-momoniyl</i>	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus ferdinandi</i> Focke	CGE 78/251	RF(6/i) SF(6)	
<i>dikiyta-kot</i>	Gramineae	<i>Setaria sphacelata</i> Stapf & C.E.Hubb ex Chipp	CGE 74/44	CG(6/i) GH(5) SF(3/ii) AG(2/iii)	Af,Ed
<i>dinshor</i>	Gramineae	<i>Eulalia</i> cf. <i>Leptostachys</i> (Pilg.) Henrard	KEW H1835 93/15	GH(5)	
<i>dunguwlumb</i>	Juncaceae	<i>Junus effusus</i> (L.)	KEW H1835 93/17	BL(3/iv) SF(i) CG(ii) AG(iii)	Af
	Cyperaceae	<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i> Rottb. <i>Kyllinga melanosperma</i> Nees <i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/18 KEW H1835 93/20 KEW H1835 93/19	GH(iv)	
<i>flowa</i>	Compositae	<i>Tithonia</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/24	AG(2) GH(2/i) SF(i)	Af
	Leguminosae	<i>Crotalaria lanata</i> Beddome	KEW H1835 93/25		
<i>haemnom</i>	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria violascens</i> Link	CGE 78/156	GH(2/ii) AG(ii)	
<i>haeraebaluw</i>	Bixaceae	<i>Bixa orellana</i> L.	UPNG 78/S1	LA	Af
<i>holiygiyn or hedholiyn</i>	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i> ? Berg.	CGE 78/157	SF(6/ii) AG(3/iv) GH(3/iv) CG(i) BL(iii)	
<i>hombiyhaem or kondow</i>	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina diffusa</i> Burm. f.	CGE 78/160	GH(5/iii) AG(2/iii) BL(iv)	Ed
<i>homsep</i>	Umbelliferae	cf. <i>Centella</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/34	SF(6/ii) CG(6/ii) BL(6) AG(6/ iii) GH(3/iv)	
<i>hultort-leb</i>	Araceae	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	KEW H1937/83/27	Huli import	Rt
<i>hungmaenk</i>	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens</i> sp.	GCE 78/161	SF(6/iii) CG(6/i) BL(ii) GH(6/ii) AG(2/iii)	Ed,Rt
<i>hurinj</i>	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i> R.Br.	GCE 78/162	BL(4/iii)	Af
<i>huwguwp</i>	Cyperaceae	<i>Kyllinga melanosperma</i> Nees	KEW 82/21	BL(5/iv)	Af
<i>huwguwp</i>	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus</i> sp.	UPNG 82/21	BL(5/iii)	
<i>iriyduwli</i>	Compositae	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i> (Benth.) S. Moore	CGE 78/166	RF(6) SF(6/ii) CG(6) AG(3/iv) GH(1/iv) BL(iii)	
<i>iriywaenj</i>	Compositae	<i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i> Retz.	CGE 78/167	SF(6) GH(2/iii) AG(1/iii) CG(i)	

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<i>iyb-taziy</i>	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe javanica</i> DC.	CGE 78/242b	RF(6) SF(3) CG(6) BL(3) AG(2) GH(6)	Ed
<i>kaebayawomb</i> or <i>hebaylababuw</i> <i>kaerobkaerob</i>	Compositae	<i>Helichrysum bracteatum</i> (Vent.) Andr.	CGE 78/168	GH(5)	Af
	Labiatae	<i>Plectranthus scutellariodes</i> (L.) R. Br.	CGE 78/169	SF(3/iii) CG(6/ii) AG(1/iii) GH(6/iii)	
<i>kiygaren</i> <i>kobkob</i>	Gramineae	<i>Eleusine indica</i> Gaertn. f.	CGE 78/171	GH(5)	
	Boraginaceae	<i>Cynoglossum javanicum</i> (Lehm.) Thunb.	CGE 78/172a	AG(1/iv) GH(1/iv) SF(ii) CG(ii) BL(iii)	
	Compositae	<i>Adenostemma lavenia</i> var. <i>parviflorum</i> (L.) O. Ktze	CGE 78/172b	AG(i/iv) GH(i/iv) SF(ii) CG(ii) BL(iii)	
	Compositae	<i>Bidens pilosus</i> var. <i>minor</i> L.	CGE 78/172c	AG(i/iv) GH(i/iv) RF(i) SF(ii) CG(ii) BL(iv)	
<i>komnol</i> <i>kuwmkaes</i>	Labiatae	<i>Plectranthus scutellariodes</i> (L.) R. Br.	CGE 78/173	AG(6) GH(5)	Af
	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella</i> sp.	CGE 78/174	RF(5/i)SF(5/ii)CG (5/ii) AG(5/iii) GH(5/iii)	Rt
<i>kuwmkuwm</i> <i>leb</i> <i>loiy</i> <i>magiliym</i> <i>mahap</i> <i>makaengap</i>	Compositae	<i>Blumea arnakidophora</i> Matt. f.	CGE 78/175	CG(5/ii) RF(i) AG(ii) SF(i)	Af
	Araceae	<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.	KEW 83/27	BL(4) GH(6)	Md,Rt
	Solanaceae	<i>Physalis peruviana</i> L.	UPNG 78/52	AG(6/ii) GH(6/ii) SF(i)	Ed
	Haloragidaceae	<i>Gunnera macrophylla</i> Bl.	KEW H1835 93/58	SF(5) CG(5/i) AG(5) GH(ii)	
	Labiatae	<i>Plectranthus</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/59	RF(3) SF(6/i) CG(3/)	Af
	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/60	SF(6/i) BL(6/ii) CG(ii) GH(3/ iv) AG(3/iv)	
<i>mapunpogol-shombay</i> <i>mbolin-bol</i> <i>mbolin-komnol</i> <i>mbolin-momoniyl</i> <i>mombiltay</i>	Acanthaceae	<i>Rungia klossii</i> S. Moore	CGE 78/241b	RF(6) SF(2) CG(6) AG(2) GH(6)	Ed
	Gramineae	<i>Axonopus affinis</i> Chase	KEW H1835 93/62	AG(ii) GH(ii)	
	Amaranthaceae	<i>Iresine herbstii</i> Hook. f.	KEW H1835 93/65	GH(ii)	
	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus niveus</i> Thunb.	CGE 78/252	GH(6)	Ed
	Gramineae	<i>Panicum paludosum</i> Roxb.	KEW H1835 93/53,54	AG(5/iii) BL(5)	
<i>momoniyl</i>	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus rosifolius</i> J. M. Sm.	CGE 78/250	SF(6/ii) CG(6/i) AG(2/iv) GH(2/iii)	Ed
<i>mondba</i> <i>mondkaend</i>	Araceae	<i>Alocasia macrorrhiza</i> (L.) G. Don	KEW 82/16	RF(2/ii) BL(5) CG(5)	Rt
	Urticaceae	<i>Pouzolzia</i> sp.	CGE 78/176	GH(2/iii) SF(i) BL(i) AG(2/iv) CG(i)	Ed
<i>mondkaend-oliy</i> <i>muwmonhuwshiy</i>	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/61	AG(iii) GH(iii)	
	Violaceae	<i>Viola arcuata</i> Bl.	CGE 78/178	SF(6/ii) CG(6/ii)BL(iv) GH(2/ iv) AG(3/iv)	

Wola name	Family	Genus & Species	Coll. No.	Habitat	Notes
ngat	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum nepalense</i> Meissn.	CGE 78/179	GH(3/iv) AG(3/iv) SF(iii) CG(i) BL(iii)	
no name	Gramineae	<i>Setaria pallide-fusca</i> Schumach.	CGE 78/185b	GH(5) AG(5)	
no name	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Drymaria cordata</i> (L.) R. & S.	CGE 78/163		
no name	Gramineae	<i>Panicum paludosum</i> Roxb.	CGE 78/165	BL(iv)	
no name	Gramineae	<i>Sacciolepis indica</i> (L.) Chase	CGE 78/165	CG(i)	
no name	Leguminosae	<i>Trifolium repens</i> L.	KEW H1549/87/1		Md
no name	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/36		
no name	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/37		
no name	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus prismatocarpus</i> R. Br.	KEW H1835 93/38	BL(6)	
no name	Orchidaceae	<i>Eria javanica</i> (SW.) Blume	KEW H1835 93/40		
obol	Gramineae	<i>Leersia hexandra</i> Sw.	CGE 78/180a	BL(1/v) GH(6/iii) AG(3/iv) CG(i)	Af
obol-oliy	Gramineae	<i>Leersia</i> sp.	CGE 78/180b	BL(i/iv)	
omok	Acanthaceae	<i>Dicliptera papuana</i> Warb.	CGE 78/181	SF(6) CG(6)	Ed,Rt
pibiytaeztaez	Gramineae	<i>Isachne arfakensis</i> Ohwi	CGE 78/182	GH(iii) SF(6/i) BL(2/v) AG(3/ iv) CG(ii) RF(4)	
pondiyp	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium</i> sp. (sect. <i>Grastidium</i> ) <i>Spathoglottis grandiflora</i>	KEW H1937/83/62 KEW H1937/83/63a	RF(2/ii) SF(5/i) CG(2/ii)	Af
pondiyp	Orchidaceae	<i>Spathoglottis plicata</i> <i>Dendrobium prostheciglossum</i> Schltr.	KEW H1937/83/63b		
saemonmiyt	Boraginaceae	<i>Cynoglossum</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/79		
senz	Gramineae	<i>Imperata conferta</i> (Presl) Ohwi	CGE 78/183	SF(5) CG(5) AG(1)	Af,Ct
shaenat	Commelinaceae	<i>Zebrina pendula</i> Schnitzl	CGE 78/184	GH(6)	Md(dogs)
showmaychit	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Sphenomeris chinensis</i> (L.) Maxon	KEW H1937/83/24	RF(6) CG(i) GH(i)	Md (pigs)
showmayleb	Iridaceae	<i>Montbretia laxiflora</i> Klatt.	CGE 74/69	GH(6)	Md (pigs)
suw-taguwt	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum americanum</i> L.	CGE 78/248	GH(3/iii) AG(5)	Ed
tangbiyp	Gramineae	<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i> var. <i>hispidus</i> (Thunb.) Makino	CGE 78/185a	AG(2/iv) GH(2/iii) CG(i) RF(i) SF(i)	
taguwt-oluwng	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine</i> sp.	CGE 78/249	GH(6)	Ed
tombel	Piperaceae	<i>Piper</i> sp.	KEW H1937/83/12	GH(6)	
tombshombiy	Orchidaceae	<i>Spathoglottis parviflora</i> Kraenzl	KEW H1835 93/87	CG(4) AG(4)	Md
torwatorwa	Leguminosae	<i>Desmodium repandum</i> (Vahl.) DC. <i>Desmodium sequax</i> Well.	CGE 78/186a, 78/186b	RF(2/ii) SF(2/iii) CG(6/ii) AG(5/iii) GH(2) BL(5)	Ed,Af
ungwem	Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum debile</i> Roxb.	CGE 78/187	BL(5)	Af
waelturuwk	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria ciliaris</i> Nees	KEW H1835 93/91	GH(4/ii) AG(4/iii) BL(4) SF(i) CG(ii)	

Wola name	Family	Genus & Species	Coll. No.	Habitat	Notes
<i>waem</i>	Compositae	<i>Erechtites valerianifolia</i> (Wolf) DC.	CGE 78/188b	GH(6/iii) SF(i) CG(i) AG(iii)	
<i>waembuw</i> or <i>duwliy</i> or <i>paluw</i> or <i>nalbaerep</i>	Compositae	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i> (Benth.) S. Moore	CGE 78/188a	RF(6) SF(6) CG(6/ii) AG(4)	
<i>waembuw-lol</i>	Compositae	Indet.	CGE 78/188c	RF(6) SF(2) CG(2/i)	
<i>wel-komb</i>	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/93	GH(6/i) AG(6)	Ed
<i>wesaembowshoba</i>	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus distans</i> L. f.	KEW H1835 93/94	BL(6)	
<i>winden</i>	Gramineae	<i>Poa saruwagetica</i> Pilg.	KEW H1835 93/89	GH(4)	
<i>woluwsaeren</i> or <i>saeren</i>	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema</i> sp. <i>Cyphlophus</i> sp.	CGE 78/189 KEW H1835 93/96	RF(6/iii) CG(i) BL(iii)	
CROPS ( <i>em-bort-bway sem</i> )					
<i>aspus</i> or <i>kagow</i>	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	MAN 80/As1/2	GH(6)	Ed (2cvs)
<i>bet</i>	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea alata</i> L.	MAN 80/B1	GH(6)	Ed
<i>cobaj</i>	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>capitata</i> L.	MAN 80/C1/5	GH(6/iii)	Ed (5cvs)
<i>copiy</i>	Rubiaceae	<i>Coffea arabica</i> L.	N/A	GH(6/ii) AG(6)	
<i>diyr</i> or <i>ebel</i>	Musaceae	<i>Musa hort.</i> var.	MAN 80/E1/12	AG 4) GH(1)	Af,Md Ed (10cvs)
<i>nyun</i>	Alliaceae	<i>Allium cepa</i> var. <i>aggregatum</i> L.	MAN 80/01	GH(5/iii)	Ed
<i>hokay</i>	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lamk.	MAN 80/H1/68	GH(1/v) AG(5/iv) SF(6)	Ed (64 cvs)
<i>horon</i>	Leguminosae	<i>Pueraria lobata</i> (Willd.) Ohwi	CGE 78/238	GH(6) AG(6)	Ed (2 cvs)
<i>huwshiy</i> or <i>ol-shombay</i>	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus manihot</i> L.	MAN 80/Hw1/5	GH(5/ii) AG(6)	Ed (5cvs)
<i>komb</i>	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i> L.	CGE 78/243	GH(5)	Ed (5cvs)
<i>kot</i> or <i>pombiy</i>	Gramineae	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i> (Koenig) Stapf.	MAN 80/K1/10	GH(1/iv) SF(6) AG(5/ii)	Ed (9cvs)
<i>kuwmba</i> or <i>mbolin-</i> <i>taguwt</i>	Cruciferae	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> R. Br.	MAN 80/T9	BL(6/iv)	Ed
<i>kwa</i>	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica chinensis</i> L.	MAN 80/Kw1/2	GH(5/ii)	Ed (2cvs)
<i>kwaliyl</i>	Gramineae	<i>Zea mays</i> L.	MAN 80/Ky1/2	GH(5/ii)	Af,Ed (2cvs)
<i>laek</i>	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.	MAN 80/L1-2	GH(6/i)	Ed (2cvs)
<i>ma</i>	Araceae	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott.	MAN 80/M1/44	GH(3/iv) AG(6)	Md,Ed (43cvs)
<i>mbin</i>	Leguminosae	<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	MAN 80/B10	GH(6)	Ed
<i>mbolin-ma</i>	Araceae	<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i> (L.) Schott.	MAN 80/Mm1	GH(5) AG(6)	Ed
<i>mbolin-komb</i>	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i> L.	MAN 80/Ko6	GH(6)	Ed
<i>miyt</i>	Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana tobacum</i> L.	MAN 80/Tb1/6	GH(3)	Ed (6cvs), Md
<i>muwliy</i>	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus</i> spp.	N/A	GH(6) AG(6)	Ed
<i>paluw</i>	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus cruentus</i> (A. <i>hybridis</i> p.p.) (L.) Thell.	CGE 78/244	GH(3/iii)	Ed (2cvs)
<i>piynat</i>	Leguminosae	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> L.	MAN 80/P1	GH(6)	Ed
<i>pompkin</i>	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duch. ex Lam.	CGE 74/38	GH(2/iii) AG(6)	Ed
<i>senem</i>	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Mol.) Standl.	MAN 80/Se1/3	GH(5)	Af,Rt,Ed (3cvs)

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<i>shombay</i> or <i>ten-shombay</i> or <i>taen</i>	Acanthaceae	<i>Rungia klossii</i> S. Moore	CGE 78/241a	SF(6/ii) AG(5/ii) GH(2/iii) CG(i)	Af,Md,Ed (3cvs)
<i>shombiy</i>	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc.	MAN 80/Sb1/3	GH(5)	Af,Md,Ed (3cvs)
<i>shuga</i>	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Sechium edule</i> (Jaqu.) Swartz	MAN 80/Su1	GH(5/i) AG(6)	Ed
<i>sokol</i>	Leguminosae	<i>Lablab niger</i> Medik.	MAN 80/B1/4	GH(5/i) AG (6)	Ed (4cvs)
<i>taeshaen-pebway</i>	Leguminosae	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	MAN 80/B5/9	GH(5/iii)	Ed (4cvs)
<i>taguwt</i>	Cruciferae	<i>Nasturtium schlechteri</i> O.E. Schulz.	CGE 78/240	GH(5)	Ed (6cvs)
<i>tat</i> or <i>puliyba</i>	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes pulleana</i> Cogn. ex Harms.	CGE 78/245	GH(6) AG(6)	Ed
<i>taziy</i>	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe javanica</i> D. C.	CGE 78/242a	RF(6) SF(6/iii) CG(ii) AG(5/iv) GH(4/iv) BL(v)	Af,Rt,Ed (2cvs)
<i>tomasow</i>	Solanaceae	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> Mill.	CGE 74/35	GH(6/ii)	Ed
<i>wol</i>	Gramineae	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.	MAN 80/W1/12	GH(1/iii) AG (6/ii)	Ed (12cvs)
<i>wolapat</i>	Leguminosae	<i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i> (L.) D. C.	MAN 80/B8	GH(6)	Ed
<i>ya iyl</i>	Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora edulis</i> var. <i>edulis</i> Sims	MAN 80/Y1	GH(5) AG(6) SF(i)	Ed
MOSESSES, LIVERWORTS, LICHENS AND ALGAE ( <i>kwimb sem</i> )					
<i>g<sup>e</sup>mbwaez</i>	Lichens	Several symbionts	KEW H1835 93/26a,26b	RF(2) SF(2) DW(2)	
<i>homb</i>	Sphagnaceae	<i>Sphagnum novo-guineense</i> Fleish. & Warnst.	KEW H1937/83/28, MAN 83/31	RF(5) CG(3)	Af,Ct
<i>kwimbhaez</i>	Frullaniaceae	<i>Frullania orientalis</i> Sande Lac <i>F. reflexistipula</i> Sande Lac  <i>Spruceanthus pluriplicatus</i> (Steph.) Gradst. <i>Meteorium miquelianum</i> (C. Muell) Fleisch <i>Aerobryopsis longissima</i> (Doz. et Molk.) Fleisch	MAN 83/32 KEW H1937/83/30 CGE 78/234	RF(1)	Af,Rt
<i>kwimbkal</i>	Lepidoziaceae	<i>Lepidozia cladorhiza</i> (Reinw. et al.) Nees <i>Bazzania adnexa</i> (L &L.) Trevis	MAN 82/9, UPNG 83/5	RF(5) CG(1)	Af,Rt
<i>iybwaeraek</i> <i>shononpep</i>	Chlorophyceae Frullaniaceae	Several spp. <i>Meteorium miquelianum</i> (C. Muell) Fleisch <i>Frullania</i> sp.	N/A CGE 78/235	Watercourses RF(5)	Af,Rt
<i>waekpep</i> or <i>kwimbpep</i>	Frullaniaceae	<i>Dicrancloma</i> cf. <i>blumei</i> (C. Muell) Par.	CGE 78/236	RF(4)	Af,Rt

Wola name	Family	Genus & Species	Coll. No.	Habitat	Notes
FUNGI ( <i>sez sem</i> ) <i>aelgit or gilprat</i>	Pleurotaceae	<i>Lentinus araucariae</i> Har. & Pat.	KEW H1835 93/101	DW RF(6) CG(6)	Ed
<i>aelow</i>	Russulaceae	<i>Russula eburneoareolata</i> Hongo	KEW H1835 93/102	SL RF(4) CG(4)	Ed
<i>bordorwiy</i>	Cortinariaceae	<i>Pholiota austrospumosa</i> Hongo	KEW H1835 93/104	SL CG(6)	Ed
<i>bortngaelsingael</i>	Polyporaceae	<i>Pycnoporus coccineus</i> <i>Pycnoporus sanguineus</i> (Linn.:Fr.) Murr.	FNG 78/12 KEW H1835 93/103	DW RF(6) SF(6) CG(6)	Af
<i>dimbul</i>	Boletaceae	<i>Strobilomyces velutipes</i> Cooke & Masee	KEW H1835 93/105	SL RF(6) CG(6)	Ed
<i>elkondiyt</i>	Russulaceae	<i>Russula</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/106	SL CG(6)	Ed
<i>gemb</i>	Boletaceae	<i>Boletus</i> sp.?	FNG 78/16	SL CG(6) RF(6)	Ed
<i>goizmayja</i>	Cortinariaceae	<i>Inocybe</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/108	SL CG(6) RF(6)	Ed
<i>hael</i>	Polyporaceae	<i>Grifola frondosa</i> (Dicks.:Fr.) Gray	KEW H1835 93/116	DW RF(6) SF(6) AG(6) GH(6)	Ed
<i>haeriypaend</i>	Russulaceae	<i>Pholiota</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/117	SL CG(6)	Ed
<i>haesort</i>	Russulaceae	<i>Russula</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/112	SL CG(6)	Ed
<i>hasez or korshasez</i>	Polyporaceae	<i>Microporus xanthopus</i> (Fr.) Pat.	KEW H1835 93/120a	SL DW RF(3) CG(3) SF(2) AG(3)	
	Tricholomataceae	<i>Armillaria</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/120b		
	Polyporaceae	<i>Coriolus versicolor</i> (Linn.:Fr.) Quél.	KEW H1835 93/120c		
	Cortinariaceae	<i>Gymnopilus novoguineensis</i> Hongo	KEW H1835 93/120e		
	Hymenochataceae	<i>Phellinus senex</i> (Nees & Mont.) Imaz.	KEW H1835 93/120f		
<i>hert or dingit</i>	Russulaceae	<i>Russula</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/110	DW RF(1) SF(3) CG(3) AG(5) GH(6)	Ed
<i>hertoliy</i>	Cortinariaceae	<i>Phaeomarasmium affinis</i> Horak	FNG 83/87	DW RF(1) SF(3) CG(3) AG(5) GH(6)	Ed
<i>hogben or naypung</i>	Russulaceae	<i>Lentinula lateritia</i> (Berk.) Pegler	KEW H1835 93/111	DW CG(5) RF(5) SF(5)	Ed



Wola name	Family	Genus & Species	Coll. No.	Habitat	Notes
<i>hulba</i>	Boletaceae	<i>Boletus erythropus</i> var. <i>novoguineensis</i> (Fr.) Alessio	FNG83/83	SL CG(2)	Ed
<i>huwlhaeruwk</i>	Boletaceae	<i>Boletus</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/115	SL RF(6) CG(3)	Ed
<i>huwpsez</i>	Bondarzewiaceae	<i>Bondarzewia berkeleyi</i> (Fr.) Bond & Singer	FNG 78/17	DW CG(6)	Ed
<i>hyuw</i>	Russulaceae	<i>Russula</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/114	SL RF(4) CG(4)	
<i>iybashor</i> or <i>iybonduwliy</i>	Polyporaceae	<i>Polyporus tenuiculus</i> Beauv.: Fr.	KEW H1835 93/119	DW RF(6)	Ed
<i>iykolsez</i>	Paxillaceae	<i>Phylloporus bellus</i> (Masse) Corner	KEW H1835 93/118	SL RF(5)	
<i>kaeriyl-paengon</i>	Russulaceae	<i>Russula</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/122	SL	Ed
<i>kaeriylpak</i>	Russulaceae	<i>Russula</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/121	SL RF(6) CG(3)	Ed
<i>keriyteliybaem</i>	Russulaceae	<i>Lactarius</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/127	SL SF(6) CG(6)	
<i>kiliykombuw</i>	Cortinariaceae	<i>Cortinarius</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/126	SL RF(3) CG(3)	Ed
<i>kolbamoinj</i>			KEW H1835 93/124	SL RF(6) CG(6)	Ed
<i>koltaysez</i>	Boletaceae	<i>Boletus nigroviolaeus</i> Heim	KEW H1835 93/125	SL RF(6) CG(6)	Ed
<i>kombolhael</i>	Auriculariaceae	<i>Auricularia polytricha</i> (Mont.) Fr.	KEW H1835 93/123	DW RF(2) SF(5) CG(6)	
<i>lomat</i>	Lycoperdaceae	<i>Calvatia gigantea</i> (Batsch: Pers) Lloyd.	FNG 78/2	DW RF(6)	Rt,Af
<i>mahobor</i>	Boletaceae	<i>Boletus</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/133	SL CG(6)	Ed
<i>mondsem</i> or <i>mondshoba</i>	Polyporaceae	<i>Microporus affinis</i> (Bl. & Nees ex Fr.) Kunze	KEW H1835 93/132	SL RF(5) CG(5)	Ed
<i>mongowshuwt</i>	Polyporaceae	<i>Polyporus arcularius</i> Batsch:Fr.	KEW H1835 93/130	DW RF(2) SF(5) CG(6)	Ed
<i>muwnaen-aegael</i>	Polyporaceae	<i>Grifola frondosa</i> (Dicks.: Fr.) Gray	KEW H1835 93/131	DW RF(1)	Ed
<i>muwnaen-haezort</i>	Polyporaceae	<i>Grifola frondosa</i> (Dicks.: Fr.) Gray	KEW H1835 93/134	DW RF(1)	Ed

Wola name	Family	Genus & Species	Coll. No.	Habitat	Notes
<i>muwnaen-mugumb</i>	Polyporaceae	<i>Grifola frondosa</i> (Dicks.: Fr.) Gray	KEW H1835 93/135	DW RF(1)	Ed
<i>muwnaen-sebhibiy</i>	Polyporaceae	<i>Grifola frondosa</i> (Dicks.: Fr.) Gray	KEW H1835 93/129	DW RF(1)	Ed
<i>naen</i>	Pleurotaceae	<i>Pleurotus djamor</i> (Fr.) Boedijn	KEW H1835 93/138	DW RF(3) SF(6) CG(6) GH(6) AG(6)	Ed
<i>ndaruwk</i>		<i>Indet.</i>	KEW H1835 93/140	SL	Ed
<i>ndol</i>		<i>Indet.</i>		SL RF(6) CG(6)	Ed
<i>nokhobor or showmayiyimiy nonknaisiy</i>	Tricholomataceae	<i>Oudemansiella canarii</i> (Jungh.) Hohn.	KEW H1835 93/139 & 150	DW RF(6) SF(6) CG(6) AG(6) GH(6)	Ed
	Boletaceae	<i>Boletus</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/136	SL CG(6)	
<i>nuwpiriysez</i>	Tricholomataceae	<i>Collybia</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/137	SL RF(6)	
<i>olhultomb</i>	Russulaceae	<i>Russula eburneoareolata</i> Hongo	KEW H1835 93/141	SL RF(6) CG(6)	
<i>paengaliy</i>	Cantharellaceae	<i>Cantharellus</i> sp.?	FNG 78/9	SL RF(6)	Ed
<i>pay-paengon</i>	Russulaceae	<i>Russula</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/145	SL RF(5) CG(5)	Ed
<i>paiyow</i>	Russulaceae	<i>Russula pseudoamaendum</i> Heim	KEW H1835 93/142	SL RF(6) CG(6)	Ed
<i>pak or hondpak</i>	Russulaceae	<i>Russula</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/146	SL RF(6) CG(6)	Ed
<i>pel-paengon</i>	Russulaceae	<i>Russula amaendum</i> Heim	FNG 83/86	SL RF(5)	Ed
<i>piyt</i>	Boletaceae	<i>Boletus</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/143	SL CG(5)	Ed
<i>shiyortombor</i>	Tricholomataceae	<i>Laccaria amethystea</i>	FNG 78/5	DW RF(6) GH(6) AG(6)	Ed
	Pleurotaceae	<i>Lentinus umbrinus</i> Reich.	KEW H1835 93/149		
<i>showmaybogaysez</i>	Boletaceae	<i>Boletus</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/147	SL RF(5) CG(5)	
<i>showmayhend</i>	Boletaceae	<i>Boletus nigroviolaceus</i> Heim	KEW H1835 93/151	SL RF(5) CG(5)	Ed
<i>shumbuwhon</i>		<i>Indet.</i>	KEW H1835 93/152	SL CG(6)	Ed
<i>shwimbiya or nabtaysez</i>	Tricholomataceae	<i>Trogia</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/148	SL CG(6) GH(6)	Ed

Wola name	Family	Genus & Species	Coll. No.	Habitat	Notes
<i>tenhungiynhael</i>		<i>Indet.</i>	KEW H1835 93/154	SL	
<i>waenhael</i>	Polyporaceae	<i>Polyporus blanchettianus</i> Berk. & Mont.	FNG 83/89	DW RF(6) SF(6) CG(6)	Ed
<i>walow</i>	Russulaceae	<i>Russula</i> sp.	FNG 83/88	SL RF(6) CG(6)	
<i>wolmaip</i> or <i>wolpay</i>	Boletaceae	<i>Boletus</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/156	SL RF(6) CG(6)	Ed
<i>womgita</i>	Gomphaceae	<i>Ramaria</i> sp.	KEW H1835 93/157	SL CG(4)	Ed
<i>yaelgiy</i>	Gomphaceae	<i>Ramaria fistulosa</i> Corner	KEW H1835 93/158	SL RF(3) CG(3)	